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will be done with neatness and dispatch.

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SIR:—I am glad to certify to the benefit I have received from your Bitters and Lung Syrup. For more than three years I was lame so that I was obliged to use crutches, and after trying Doctors here and in other places, I tried your Bitters and Lung Syrup, and they have made a permanent cure. I recommend it as a good medicine.

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Eden, April 14, 1875- 1mo15

Poetry.

Passing By.

Oh rich man, from your happy door,
Seeing the old, the sick, the poor,
Who ask for nothing, scarcely weep,
To whom even heaven means only sleep;
While you, given good things without measure,
Sometimes can hardly sleep for pleasure,
Let not the blessed moment fly:
Jesus of Nazareth passes by.

Is there a sinner, tired of sin,
Longing a new life to begin?
But all the gates of help are shut,
And all the words of love are mute;
Earth's best joys sere, like burnt-up grass,
And even the very heavens are brass;
Turn not away so pitilessly—
Jesus of Nazareth passes by.

Self-hardened men, of smooth, bland smile;
Women with heart like desert isle
Set in the sea of household love,
Whom nothing save "the world" can move;
At your white he, your steering speech,
Your backward thrust no sword can reach,
Look, your child lifts a wondering eye—
Jesus of Nazareth passes by.

Oh, all ye foolish ones, who feel
A sudden doubt, the piercing steel,
When your dead hearts within you burn,
And conscience sighs, "Return, return."
Why let ye the sweet impulse fleet,
Move waves wash back from your tired feet—
Knowing not Him who came so nigh—
Jesus of Nazareth passing by?

He must not pass! Hold Him secure;
In likeness of his helpless poor;
Of many a sick soul, sin-beguiled,
In innocent face of little child;
Clasp him—quite certain it is He—
In every form of misery;
And when thou meet'st Him upon high,
Be sure He will not pass thee by.

Selected Story.

The Rose of Capellen.

It was September, and the lecture rooms of the Bonn were closed for the annual vacation, when Max Zeidt, one of its students, was seen sauntering through the small village of Capellen, on the Rhine. He was on a foot tour, and had just returned from a visit to the Castle of Stolzenfels, which a short distance from Capellen looks proudly down from the mountain on which it is situated.

Max awaited a friend who had promised to join him on the following morning, and not quite knowing how to spend the remainder of the day, he wandered listlessly about.

While directing his steps towards the hotel, he suddenly remembered that Doctor Hiller, an old friend of his father, must live somewhere near the village, and resolved to pay him a visit. He found the doctor's residence without much difficulty. As the house door stood wide open, he walked into the parlor, where a young girl, with a handkerchief over her head and the skirt of her dress pinned up, was sweeping. She was apparently in great haste, raising clouds of dust, and did not observe the gentleman until he asked if Dr. Hiller was at home. Started at the sudden address, she turned her head, and a face of such uncommon loveliness looked up at him, that he involuntarily raised his hat. Such is the effect of beauty upon some natures.

"Dr. Hiller is not here at present, sir," said the girl in reply to his question; "but if you will return about five o'clock, you will surely find him."

"Very well; I shall not fail to be here at that hour," said Max. "Please give this card to the doctor, and tell him that I shall remain until to-morrow in Capellen. Also that I should be very happy if I could write to my father that I had seen him."

"What a beauty!" exclaimed he, slowly walking away, and trying to get another glimpse at the girl's face, as he closed the garden gate behind him. "I shall keep my eyes open, and look more closely at the natives. If more such delicate roses grow here, Capellen should be celebrated."

But although he looked at every girl he met, with all the audacity of a student from Bonn, he saw none who could compare with the maiden he had just left.

Sitting down on the bank of the river, he could not divest himself of the thought of her, wondering that hard work had not altered the delicacy of her features, and hoping to see her again in the evening. Almost before he was himself aware of it, he had drawn out his note-book and composed a sonnet on the Rose of Capellen; and Father Rhine, who basked calmly in the sunshine, murmured a soft melody to his rhymes.

The innocent cause of this disturbance had meanwhile finished sweeping and dusting the parlor; and it was well that the young student was not near when she took the handkerchief from her head. His heart, filled with the fire of youth, would surely have consumed had he seen her as she shook her golden curls, and ran to open the door for an old gentleman who was approaching the house.

"Oh, grandpa," said she, "I have something funny to tell you. A gentleman—here is his card—came to call on you as I was just sweeping out the parlor, profiting by your absence. He took me to be your servant girl; and I was so much amused by it, that I tried to be as demure as possible, and spoke the dialect of the people about here to perfection."

"But, darling, what will the young man say when I introduce him to you to-night?" said the doctor, smiling, while he patted the rosy cheeks of his beautiful grandchild.

"Introduce him to me! Oh, no grandpapa, that cannot be done. You must of course invite him to supper, and I will wait at table. Your friends need not know that our circumstances allow us to keep only poor old Ann as maid of all work."

"What an idea, child!" said the gentleman, laughing. "I think that I should be much more an object of pity if I had a house full of servants, and no child to love me, than in having no servants and such a bright sunbeam as you are. Max Zeidt is the youngest son of an old friend of mine, and I wish to make him perfectly at home here. I hope to persuade him to stay a few days."

All Dr. Hiller's remonstrances with Therese were unavailing. She was determined that he should be waited upon in style; and she was only sorry that she was not a boy, because it would have looked so much more aristocratic to have been a man-servant.

Being the only child of his early lost daughter, Dr. Hiller had not yet learned to refuse Therese anything. She ruled him completely; but having been ruled all his life by some one or another, he did not mind it, provided he was allowed to read all day long undisturbed. This had been his only occupation since he had resigned his professorship at the University in Bonn and failed in some speculation which he undertook without having the remotest idea about the business into which he launched.

"Now, grandpa, how will you call me?" asked Therese, when, having everything nicely arranged for the visitor, she gave the parlor a finishing touch by filling two vases with fresh flowers—"how will you call me, grandpa, dear?"

"How will I call you?" replied the doctor, looking over his large round spectacles at her. "Why, what do you mean?"

He had evidently forgotten her plans.

"I mean," said Therese, "what name shall I have as your servant? Which one do you think that you can remember best. Trina, Fina, Mina, or Stina."

"Oh, child, I thought you had given up that foolish idea," said the doctor, taking off his glasses and carefully wiping them with his yellow silk handkerchief. "It is sheer nonsense, and nothing more."

"Too late, now. There comes Mr. Zeidt. I am *Stina*. Do you remember, now, 'Stina?' You will disgrace yourself and me if you forget for one moment that I am your servant. Do not speak to kind to me. Mr. Zeidt might think you had no dignity. You know it is considered grand, stylish, to rule your servants with a wink of the eyelid. One kiss more. Now, good-bye, grandpa. Do not forget "Stina."

It was well that Therese vanished, as Max had already crossed the garden. Dr. Hiller went to the door to receive him; and the two gentlemen had had hardly time to exchange the first greetings when Therese entered, carrying a tray with some refreshments.

She was dressed in the style of a peasant girl of the Lower Rhine. The very full red skirt, laid in narrow plaits, the black bodice, the small velvet cap, which was placed on the back of her head, and from which at least five yards of black ribbon streamed in loops down to her delicate waist, were so extremely becoming to her fair complexion and blonde curls, that it was pardonable if Max, looking at her, forgot to answer the doctor's question in regard to his returning to the University.

Handing the refreshments to the gentleman, with a curtsey, like a well-bred peasant girl, she was much shocked when Dr. Hiller said, "Thanks, dear!"

Quickly leaving the room, she wrote a few words on a sheet of paper, warning her grandfather not to 'dear' and 'darling' her, and not to forget that she was *Stina*. After having folded the paper in an envelope, and written 'private" upon it, she took it into the parlor, and slyly deposited it by the side of her indulgent grandfather.

"Who brought that letter? When did it come? Now! How is that possible! I saw no one enter," said the poor doctor, who was supposed by his grandchild to understand all her devices.

"Where are my spectacles? Oh, never mind. Max do not look for them, but just read the letter to me. I have no very great secrets."

"But, sir, do you not see that that is 'private'" said Therese, her cheeks glowing with indignation at her grandparent's simple manner of acting. I will look for your spectacles. Here they are, lying close beside you. Now read the letter, and tell me what to say when the woman who brought it returns."

"A woman brought it? Well, I dare say! Did you know her? said the doctor, while he put on his glasses.

"Yes I did. But do read the letter now. She wishes an answer," said Therese; and Max could not help thinking that the beautiful maid seemed to be in very little awe of her master.

Having read the epistle, the good doctor broke into such a hearty and prolonged fit of laughter, that Therese could have cried with vexation.

"Stina," said he at length, emphasing the name—'Stina, tell the woman who wrote this note that I shall not fail to obey her injunctions, but that I assure her it is the last time that she will make such a fool of me."

Supper—a substantial German supper of roast veal, potatoes, cold ham, salad, etc.—was soon served in a room adjoining the parlor; but Max waited upon by the beautiful peasant girl, could hardly eat anything. He could not withdraw his eyes from her; and had not Therese been quite so intent on performing her part well, and so totally unconscious of her attractions, she could not have failed to notice the impression she had made upon the young man. She was satisfied with her grandfather; he had said only twice, "dear" and a "darling." She had stopped him just in time to prevent the escaping of the second syllable, which the doctor swallowed with a glass of wine.

"At home, we were under the impression, that your granddaughter was with you, doctor," said Max, in the course of conversation. "Father does not know that you live all alone."

"My granddaughter is with me generally," replied Dr. Hiller. "But," added he, delighted to punish Therese for making him feel restrained and uncomfortable all the evening, "she is a very wilful girl; and taking it suddenly in her head that a change would benefit both, she left me today, thinking Stina could administer better to my comfort than she. If I get used to Stina before she returns, she may stay where she is, as her absence has taught me that I have indulged her altogether too much."

"How I will pay you for that!" thought Therese, turning her head to hide her laughing eyes, while Max began to be troubled with fear that Dr. Hiller, in spite of his advanced age and snow-white hair, was in love with the beautiful peasant girl. Feeling however, as if he ought to make some reply, he said, "I suppose she is very young yet! As she grows older, she will surely study your wishes more."

How the old gentleman enjoyed the indignant flush, that overspread Therese's face at these words! He saw that she could hardly restrain herself from making a reply; and she was, during the rest of the meal, as neglectful of Max as she had been attentive before. Remarking her changed manners, Max supposed that she had observed, with woman's quickness, how he admired her, and that her rural dignity was offended. He was very careful to look at her only when he was sure that she did not observe it.

The moon was shining brightly when Max, accompanied by Dr. Hiller, who was a great lover of walking, went to his hotel. The old gentleman was much pleased with the young man, and related to him many stories of the days when he and Max's father were students. Max listened with all the attention due to the doctor's age; but his thoughts—and who can control them?—were with the blonde Stina. Lover-like, he saw her eyes reflecting in every twinkling star.

"I am sorry, doctor, that I had not the pleasure of meeting your grand-daughter," said Max. "Perhaps I may be more fortunate when I return."

"You surly will meet her, provided you come unannounced."

"Is she so shy of strangers, that she leaves the house when any one visits it?"

"She shy of strangers?" exclaimed the doctor. "No, not at all. I only fear that having taken a fancy to Stina, she will be absent now half of the time, and have that girl in the house on every trifling occasion."

"Then Stina comes only occasionally to your house; she does not live there!" Max ventured to ask, with a beating heart.

"No, no; she does not," replied Dr. Hiller.

"I dare say she supplies Miss Therese's place, when the latter is absent?"

"Yes, yes, she does," said the doctor, who began to be slightly confused about the identity of Therese and Stina.

"Then, when one is as happy as to meet Miss Therese, Stina takes refuge under her paternal roof?" asked Max, much disappointed, but assuming a light tone.

"What the deuce are you talking of?" said the doctor; and stopping in his walk, he pushed his spectacles nearly down to the tip of his nose, and looked over them at Max.

"Therese and Stina, and Stina and Therese; you make me feel almost as if you were really speaking of two persons. What is the matter with you, young man? If you had touched the wine, you would have led me to suppose that it had gone into your head."

"Excuse me sir, but I believe that I mentioned two persons when I spoke of Miss Therese and Stina," said Max, rather offended at the doctor's last remark.

"Two persons!" said the doctor impatiently—he had been all his life easily confused—"I should think any anybody might have recognized my Therese as Stina."

"The man's reason has suddenly taken flight to the moon," was Max's first thought; but after a moment's reflection, a light semed to dawn upon him.

"Dr. Hiller!" cried he, taking hold of the gentleman's hands, "you do not mean to say that the beautiful Stina is your granddaughter Therese?"

"Of course. Who else could she be? But dear me, if you had gone on a little while longer with that confused talk of yours, I myself would not have known which was which."

"But, doctor, I do not understand why she was dressed as a peasant-girl, and why you called her Stina?"

"Because——Oh, what a blunder I have made! You ought not to have known it. Well, it is now too late; only never let Therese know that I told you. It was just a whim of hers, which I hope she will not repeat, as I never ate such an uncomfortable meal in all my life as the supper tonight, being constantly in dread of saying something that I ought not, and always feeling that Therese's large eyes were watching me. I am sure I would not have submitted to it if I were not such an old fool."

Six weeks have passed. The vacation of the University at Bonn is drawing to its close, and professors and students are gradually returning to the halls consecrated to learning. Max Zeidt is among the latter. This is his last year at the university; after it, he will have to hew his own path in the dream called life. He is determined to make the most of every hour left to him for study, and his ambition has been awakened since he visited Dr. Hiller. He will win the Rose of Capellen, and his merit shall make him worthy to be adorned by her pure loveliness.

He has commenced a lively correspondence with Dr. Hiller, whose amanuensis Therese is, and in writing to the old gentleman he can say much that he wishes Therese to know; while the girl becoming equally interested in his letters, adds many a word to her grandfather's dictation.

She had, of course, during this time, no idea that he knew who Stina was, to whom he sent several sonnets dedicated to the Rose of Capelien. Thus she was courted by him as Therese and Stina, and was herself hardly aware how well he progressed with both.

Affairs were proceeding thus, and when the Christmas holidays had come, Max was on his way to Capelien. Arriving there between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, he went without delay to Dr. Hiller's residence.

The doctor and Therese were sitting by the window in the parlor, both looking out at the slow-drifting snow, one thinking of the past, the other of the future. The thoughts of age and youth dwell but seldom in the present. Silently passing the old servant who opened the door for him, Max went into the parlor, and his tall graceful figure stood before the the doctor and Therese ere either of them had noticed his coming.

Dr. Hiller was delighted to see his young friend, and if Therese blushed or paled when Max was introduced to her, nobody could see it in the dusk of the gloomy winter day.

"Have lights brought, my darling," said the doctor to Therese; but Max fearing that she might vanish with the light, begged to be allowed to chat with him in the cozy twilight hour.

Therese and Max, encouraged by the growing darkness of the room, conversed like old friends, referring to many things which the young man had written to the doctor, and Therese had answered for her grandfather, of which the latter seemed not to have the slightest knowledge. Neither did he by a word allude to Max's first visit. Had he forgotten it, or were the old man's eyes not yet as much blinded by age as the two young people supposed? The room had meanwhile become quite dark; the doctor had fallen asleep in his easy chair, and Therese could no longer postpone bringing lights.

It was not an easy task for her to show herself to Max's eyes, who would surely, as she thought, recognize her as Stina, his Rose of Capellen.

She stood long before the parlor door, a burning candle in each hand, ere she could summon up sufficient courage to go in. At length she entered, with flushed cheeks and downcast eyes. Placing the candles upon the table in the middle of the room, she would have withdrawn quickly, feeling too painfully embarrassed to remain; but Max, profiting by the doctor's sleep, detained her.

What he said when he put his arm around the trembling girl's waist we were not informed, or of what she replied; but we know that when her grandfather awoke he saw that Max would soon transplant his Rose of Capellen.

A Cold Spell.

The Chicago Tribune says: The other afternoon a young man living on Warren Avenue and a young woman dwelling on Thirty-second street were married. The wedding was a quiet one, as the bride's family were in mourning on account of the recent death of the bride's mother's grandaunt, and though merrily rang not the bells, still these were wed. After dinner, the shedding of tears, the shying of old shoes and similar nuptial ceremonies had been duly performed, the young couple proceeded to the modest cottage on Warren Avenue which was to be their home—delicious thought!—their home! After tea the young people were sitting in the dusky parlor, testing the carrying capacity of one chair, when naturally they happened to remember that at that very moment the great spelling tournament was raging at Farwell Hall. After saying that each would rather be where he or she was than at Farwell Hall, &c., &c., the turtle-doves organized a spelling tournament of their own, the reward of merit being kisses and the condign penalties for errors severe hugs. Presently the newly made bride asked the newly made groom to spell "Impenetrable," and he spelled it "I-m-p-e-n-e-t-r-e-b-l-e." "Oh, you great goose," bitterly said the sole partner of his home and heart. "You, educated at a University, can't spell "impenetrable." This nettled the head of the family, and he asked her how she spelled it. "I-m-p-e-n-e-t-r-i-b-l-e." "That's the worst I ever heard," said he, "for a young woman who pretends to have moved in society and gone to the Dearborn Academy. "Pretends," remarked the bride, on whose cheeks two scarlet spots could be seen glowing in the dusk, (for the lamp had been turned down very low.) "pretends," she echoed, as she left his knee for a rocking-chair, and began to rock herself vigorously and fan herself with her handkerchief; "my father never was a tailor, and I cannot remember that my mother ever took in washing." "Possibly not," retorted the husband, with forced calmness, "but at least my father always paid his debts, and my mother's bridal trousseau, if plain, was paid for." * * * Edwin slept on the sofa in the parlor that night, while Angelina shed a bucket and a half of tears in the solitary couch that she occupied. * * * At ten A. M. the husband and wife of a day, pale, cold, and determined, called on a lawyer who had known their families for years, and announced their determination to separate as soon as the requisite papers could be prepared, on the ground of incompatibility of temper. Edwin stated that he hoped to find in the Black Hills present distraction and speedy death, while Angelina remarked that though she looked perfectly horrible in black and detested veils, she would to a nunnery go. The lawyer, after some difficulty, induced them to tell him the cause and manner of their separation.

"Sir," said Edwin, "I cannot live with a woman that spells "impenetrable" with an 'i'" "Did you really do that, my dear?" said the kindly old judge to the weeping wife. "Yes," she sobbed. "That was wrong, that was, very," he replied. "So I told her," stated the husband, "but she said she could not safely trust her happiness to the keeping of a man who spelled it with an 'e'." "Ah" said the lawyer, "that is the way you spell it?" "It is." "Then you are both wrong; it should be spelled with an 'a.'" Swift as a flash of lightning Edwin, pressing one hand to his throbbing brow, leaped to the book-case and seized a Webster's Unabridged, while Angelina, whose heaving bosom betrayed her emotion, turned over the pages of the copy of Worcester that the kind hearted old lawyer had placed before her * * * "It is an 'a,'" cried each simultaneously. "Edwin!" "Angelina!" * * * Like torrents from one mountain source they rushed into each other's arms.

Miscellaneous.

The Orono Centennial.*

CHANGES WROUGHT IN A HUNDRED YEARS IN THE HOME OF THE PENOBSCOTS.

The doings at the centennial celebration Orono, March 3, 1874, are recorded in a neat volume of 170 pages, printed on good paper with generous margins. The recital of the exercises of commemoration, and the town history make altogether a very presentable volume, embellished with several wood-cuts. The towns-people having just finished a neat and commodious Town Hall, thought it wise to kill two birds with one stone by dedicating their hall and celebrating their town centennial on the same day, which was accordingly done with marked success and satisfaction. Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr., of Portland, a former resident of Orono, delivered the address, in which were grouped most of the historical dates and statistics, notable events, and interesting occurrences of the town, with reminiscences of the first inhabitants, the "old settlers," to whom the people of the present generation look back with respect and veneration. The region about the Penobscot river at the time of the white man's coming, was occupied by the Tarratines, or Penobscot Indians, the strongest tribe of the seven which at that time inhabited the State. The Penobscots, although numerically larger than any other tribe in the State, were not eagerly hostile to the English. In the first of the last century, their principal town or seat of government,—if the government of nomads can be be said to have a seat,—was located at Oldtown Island, where still reside remnants of the once proud and powerful people. In the time of the Revolution, this tribe, although wasted by conflict and thinned by disease, numbered four hundred fighting men. The present number of the Indians is not stated, although it has remained about the same for forty years. The fact that the western tribes dwindle and shrink before the destructive breath of the white man, has led to the general opinion that the influences of civilization are fatal to the aboriginal blood; but the Oldtown Indians not only hold their numerical force unimpaired, but are improving in habits, capacity and education, and adding to the beauty and resources of their village. These people were superior in many respects, and ignore or conceal it as we may, there is no doubt that they were unjustly and cruelly treated by the English, toward whom they were more patient and placable than they had any reason to be. Madokawando, a chief who died in 1698, was never inimical to the whites, and did them no harm until they spoiled his corn-fields. This chief was the father of Matilde, one of the spouses of the manywived Baron Castine. Orono, whose name is inherited by the town, was born in 1688. He was said to have been a white child, who had been stolen in infancy by the Tarratines. Tradition says that he had blue eyes, which if true, effectually settles the question of race. He was wise and friendly, and two days after the battle of Bunker Hill, he with a deputation of his tribe, arrived at the headquarters of the American patriots, offering their aid against the English invaders. Joseph Orono died in 1801. The record gravely states that he was 113 years of age, although this is straight against M. Flourens.

The first white settlement in this region was made in 1774, by Jeremiah Colburn and Joshua Ayres. The first white child born in the town was Esther Ayres, in 1777. The place was called Deadwater, and later, Stillwater, until 1806, when it was incorporated into a town under the name of Orono. Its population at this time was about three hundred. At the first town-meeting, they chose field drivers, fence-viewers, and hog-reeves, raised the enormous sum of seventy-five dollars to meet town bills, a thousand dollars for highways, voted to build three pounds, and fence a cemetery, but made no provision for schools. Mr. Washburn wittily remarks that "having made these provisions to prevent the straying of cattle and the dead, they seem to have thought it reasonable to let the children run at large." He gives the names of many of the earlier settlers, with circumstances concerning their coming to Orono, and much information regarding their relatives, former residences, and after life. Many of these sketches of character are highly interesting, but it is impossible to reproduce them here.

The growth of the town after its incorporation was for some years slow, and greatly behind that of towns on the Kennebec and Androscoggin, inasmuch as in 1820 the population was only 415; a gain of only one hundred and fifty in fourteen years. One drawback to its prosperity was the occupation of Castine by the British in the war of 1812, and the consequent interruption of business on the river above. Progress was more rapid in the next ten years. In 1830 the population was 1473. The bridge over the Stillwater was built by authority of the Legislature in 1726, and carried away by the ice in 1831; it was replaced by the one now standing. A curious episode in the history of Orono was the great Land Speculation—a bubble which was inflated and burst between 1832 and 1836. The population increased in six years, from 1500 to 6000, of whom 1900 were in the village. The great wealth of Penobscot forests, the vast quantities and wonderful quality of their timber, was discussed every where, and "to own the bond of a township was to have an independent fortune." There were snobs "in those days" as well as giants. A noted Oldtown speculator, visiting New York, put up at the Astor House, then the paradise of hotel-guests; and on his departure, when his bill of eighty dollars was presented, he tendered a one hundred dollar bill. When the clerk offered him his change, the speculator loftily observed that "they did not take change down east."

But they did take an immense amount of "Change" of a less agreeable kind, when after the collapse of 1837, the population dwindled again, goods were attached and sold at auction, firms dissolved, and business was prostrated. Many a man remembers to-day with a pang the great crash of 1837, when money was scarcer than ever before or since, and provisions dear beyond example.

During this decade occurred the far-famed and oft-sung Aroostook war, in which so many warriors were much more scared than hurt. The brief but decisive conflict will long be remembered as one in which more whiskey flowed than blood.

Of course, as soon as the town held two thriving villages, there were quarrels and differences. "Lands intersected by a narrow frith abhor each other," and contiguous villages quarrel as naturally as cats and dogs. So a separation was made, and lo! the divisions are excellent friends. Smaller and more private communities might, and sometimes do, take a hint from this oft-reiterated fact in human experience that forced companionship is not productive of harmony, and does not tend to bring out the happiest traits of either towns or persons. Oldtown has two thirds of the territory, leaving Orono but very small area. Oldtown has now a population of between 4000 and 5000.

After 1840, business revived. The lumbering interests were taken up again, and population increased. The Penobscot Railroad was begun in 1852, and it was opened to Orono in 1868. Churches increased in number, and school facilities multiplied. The State Agricultural College was established on Marsh Island in 1865. The Savings Bank was incorporated in 1868.

It seems that Oldtown was quite a distance in advance of the more recent black-voter-makers, since in 1837, a negro just from Congo voted there, and "his right to vote was never questioned after." The "white male" of the constitution was not so wide awake then as he is now, when his own wife, mother or sister proposes having a little share in the government which she helps support.

The oration closed with pleasant reminiscences of old times, expressions of interest and kind feeling toward the town which was for thirty years the residence of the orator, and anticipations of its continued progress and prosperity. Then followed a pleasant original poem by Rev. H. C. Leonard, and a fine dedicatory ode by Mrs. B. H. Mace. The whole affair seems to have been eminently successful and enjoyable, and will long be remembered by all the participants.

One of the interesting pages of the book is that containing the *fac similes* of the signatures of Orono and some other Indians. Orono's mark bears a rude resemblance to a seal; Nextambawit's is an equally obscure ignx; Josephus's a brooch; Nextenuel's, a tortoise; Alsonsa's, two stone hatchets crossed; Pierre Socks's, the spirit of Katahdin, which does not appear to be sufficiently materialized for recognition; Avexes, a quite unconventional devil, which has not even a family resemblance to either Lucifer, Apollyon, Auld Clootie or Mephistopheles. But the Indian devil may be different; he is certainly picturesque. The drawings appear to have been made with a flat stick, or a small brush—surely not with a pen. It is refreshing, in these latter days, to look at the sign-manual of men who, we know, never wrote a useless or silly thing, but kept the accomplishment of chirography for a solid and practical purpose,—a sign of earnestness and good faith.

The book will of course find a place in every library in Orono, and be warmly welcomed by all natives of the town, wherever they may have an abiding-place. It is moreover, a worthy addition to the rapidly increasing number of our local histories.—[Portland Advertiser.

*CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AND DEDICATION OF TOWN HALL, ORONO MAINE, March 3, 1874. Portland; Baily & Noyes.

How to Spell.

There is danger that the present mania for "spelling matches" may become a public nuisance. It is already one of the social or literary evils. In the attention it commands among certain classes, it takes precedence of graver subjects, whether political or religious. We meet it at every turn, and in every form. The walls of the streets are placarded with flaming advertisments of "spelling matches." The daily papers contain luminous reports of spelling matches. In social intercourse we are forced into discussions on the utility and merits of "spelling matches." More than once we have been challenged to an encounter at a "spelling match;" and our refusal to take up the gauntlet, thrown down by some adventurous spirit has hardly enhanced our credit for either learning or courage. It is almost appalling to think what inconveniences may arise from this "spelling" mania. All former ordeals in examinations are light as compared to this. We might brave the danger of a Civil Service examination: we should blush to tremble before the Examining Board of a University, with Euclid and Cicero, and a dozen others of the hardest books of Greece and Rome, and as many more of modern English, French, and German, as the Text books, by which our knowledge is to be tested, and our fate be decided. But toe the mark in a "spelling match,"—with a venerable, white-haired old gentleman, like the Hon. Erastus Brooks, who presided at the "match" at Association Hall the other evening, as the judge, having open before him large volumes of "Webster" and "Worcester," which, like the sword of Damocles, will fall with merciless severity upon every offender—and to be surrounded, watched, quizzed, and, possibly, sneered at for a luckless mishap in a syllable or a letter, by a crowd of excited, envious, jealous rivals—this really is more than one's nerves can endure, and from such an ordeal, we cannot wonder that hundreds of modest but accomplished men and women instinctively shrink. Yet these "matches" are becoming more and more the rage. They are sources of amusement; they are means of gain. There is more attraction about a "spelling match," than about a religious service. Even Barnum must look to his laurels, or the excitement of the Hippodrome will fade before the interest of the "spelling match."

It may not be undes

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THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1875.

Republican State Convention.

The Republicans of Maine are invited to send delegates to a State Convention to be held in

CITY HALL, PORTLAND,
Tuesday, June 15, 1875, at 11 o'clk A. M.,

for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, and transacting any other business that may properly come before this convention.

The basis of representation will be as follows:—Each city, town and plantation will be entitled to one delegate and one additional for every 75 votes cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in 1874. A fraction of 40 votes, additional to the full number for a delegate, is also entitled to a delegate.

Delegates are authorized to fill vacancies only with actual residents of the county to which the town belongs.

The State Committee will be in session at 10 o'clock on the morning of the Convention for the reception of credentials.

JAMES G. BLAINE, Kennebec, Chairman.
WILLIAM P. FRYE, Androscoggin.
HUSKY O. PERRY, Aroostook.
STANLEY T. PULLEN, Cumberland.
A. H. S. DAVIS, Franklin.
JOHN D. HOPKINS, Hancock.
J. H. H. HEWETT, Knox.
S. S. MARBLE, Lincoln.
ENOCH FOSTER, JR., Oxford.
JOSEPH W. PORTER, Penobscot.
L. A. THOMPSON, Piscataquis.
F. D. SEWALL, Sagadahoc.
S. J. WALTON, Somerset.
FRED ATWOOD, Waldo.
NELSON S. ALLEN, Washington.
JOHN HALL, York.
Z. A. SMITH, Secretary.

May 4th, 1875.

Hard Times.

We might as well look things square in the face. Times are hard. Business don't improve as was hoped. Lumber is down, with but little demand;—freights are low with but few of them. This state of affairs must bear very severely on all classes that depend on labor, as the price of labor must fall.

There are but two remedies, greater industry and greater economy. If wages fall, men must be willing to work for less wages. If no employment offers, men must work for themselves. The ground can be tilled, and greater crops can be raised. Expenses of living can be reduced, we can eat plainer food, and wear our old clothes a year longer. Dr. Dio Lewis has experimented on economy in food, and insists that an able bodied man can subsist on six cents a day and keep healthy. Thoreau the author, lived for sometime on less than $50 per year for food and clothing and shelter. Chinamen live on about five cents a day.

We don't name these rates as those to which people ought to reduce themselves, but as an answer to the suggestion, that we can't economise any more. There may be a limit to industry, but there is almost none to economy. The earnings of one hour can support a family a day. We certainly have no wish to see people put on such small allowance, but it is the duty of every man to bring his expenses inside his income. If he can't increase his earnings, he must decrease his living. This is the whole of political economy and the panacea for all financial troubles.

The bright side of the present dark cloud is, that people are learning economy, and beginning to shrink within their means. The actual savings are beginning to be more than they were in flush times. If wages are falling, goods are falling also. Prices are gradually getting back to a natural condition. Everything is settling down on a hard pan. The foundation of business in the future will be solid. Business operations will be safer. Habits of industry and economy acquired during the present depression will bring competence in the future.

The revival is sure to come, and we must work and wait.

—The fact that the name of Gen. Connor was brought forward at about the same time by the leading republican papers in the State is hardly sufficient ground for suspecting that there was a plot to forestall public sentiment, and force upon the republicans a candidate whom they do not want.

As we stated last week, the election this fall is of more than ordinary importance, and the leading men in the republican party so understand it, and when it became known that Gov. Dingley would not be a candidate for re-election the wide-awake, earnest men in the party,—and editors are generally of that class—glanced over the State to see who would be the most available candidate. Possibly these rascally fellows opened a correspondence upon the subject, compared notes, and came to an agreement. There is no good reason to suspect that the men who have brought forward Gen. Connor have a personal object in view; they want the best man, and believing Gen. Connor to be that man, they represent him to the republicans of the State for their consideration. If they do not prefer him to any other candidate named, he will not be nominated.

It is proper to consider carefully the availability of the several persons named as candidates for Governor, but it seems to us to suspect the motives of those who name candidates. Suspicion is rarely worthy of commendation. It is a quality that grows with what it feeds on, and at last is very liable to cause constant jealousy and an unhappy state of mind.

Who cannot recall persons who are suspicious of everybody? They have no confidence in any man. The republican party has suffered seriously from suspicions. Leading men, instead of working together for the good of the party, have too often had so little confidence in the unselfishness of each other in political affairs, that they have quite frequently dealt their heaviest blows at each other instead of reserving their strength for the common enemy.—[Eastport Sentinel.

—We have received from T. S. Stover, formerly of Bluehill and now of Humboldt Kan., a box containing about a pint of dead grass-hoppers. They are about the size of common house flies, and were, when sent, alive, but are now as dead as Julius Caesar. Porgie chum is sweet smelling compared with the odor they emit. Mr. S. states that the pint box was filled with them at one scoop, and that millions upon millions have already made their appearance. So great are the fears of their destructive ravages, that many farmers are prevented from planting or sowing. If such are the plagues of the west, give us New England with its backward springs, sterile soil, and hard times in preference.

—Harper's Weekly says that whenever, on account of the shortcomings of his party, a Republican has occasion to ask "Where am I to go?" no one who loves liberty and America will answer "To the Democratic party." "For that is the one thing which every intelligent man in this country knows through and through, and through and through it is hostile to freedom."

—And now it is said that the Tilton-Beecher trial will probably end during the month of June.

Correspondence.

Letter from Boston.

[From our Boston Correspondent.]

BOSTON, May 10.

THE NEW LECTURE AND MUSICAL AGENCY of which I wrote last week, is now in running order, and they advertise the names of Theodore Thomas' Orchestra; the Caroline Richings—Bernard Opera Company who have had the beautiful opera of "The Rose of Tyrol" written expressly for them; The Temple Quartette; Charlotte Cushman; Lillian S. Edgarton; Rev. E. H. Chapin; Rev. W. H. H. Murray; Gen. Kilpatrick and Dr. J. G Holland, better known as "Timothy Titcomb." Mr Roberts, the manager, proposes to make engagements for but a limited number, and will allow none other than first-class talent to enter his list. This agency which is situated at Music Hall has been established at the request of many literary and musical people.

GOSSIP ABOUT NEW YORK.

Since writing for the "American" last, I have made a visit to New York, and saw a few of the wonders of that Metropolitan city.

The season is but little farther advanced there, than here, and the ladies are doing comparatively nothing towards pushing it into existence, for it was but rarely that I saw a spring suit, winter clothing being worn almost entirely, many of them not having discarded even their muffs or seal skin jackets. The large stores were filled with lovely goods of every description and style, which were being examined by large crowds of customers, and yet every body was complaining of the hard times.

Last Tuesday I spent a part of the evening in Mr. Hepworth's church. It is a very neat, handsome structure, with a seating capacity of about three thousand, but the society is badly in debt to the amount of $180,000, and they are contemplating making a public appeal to the sister churches, hoping they will assist in raising the debt. The religious interest in the society is quite encouraging, and they hold meetings every evening which are conducted in quite a social manner, unlike any other prayer meeting I ever attended. While the people were speaking, Mr. Hepworth, looking the picture of health, despite his hard labors, walked to and fro in front of the altar and interrupted them as he saw fit, by asking questions regarding their spiritual welfare; made comments on their remarks and laughed heartily at whatever pleased him.

His people are very fond of him, but many predict that his popularity has already reached its heighth. He preaches fine sermons and is one of the best pulpit orators in that city.

Nearly every one who goes to New York and is fortunate enough to secure a ticket, visits the Beecher trial, and of course I was no exception to the rule, so I went, armed with a pass from Judge Morris which admitted me inside the Bar and I had no difficulty in obtaining a good seat. The proceedings were not so interesting as they might have been some other day, but there was considerable sparring between the counsel, and they all made themselves heard except Gen. Tracy, and he was busy acting as a prompter to Shearman, who cross-examined the witness. The court room was well filled but nothing of special interest transpired. Mrs. Tilton and the defendant were both absent. Mrs. Beecher and Mr. Tilton were present; the former has grown very old looking within the past year, and wears a care worn expression that reveals plainly to the world what she has suffered. Mr. Tilton too, has changed very much; his long flowing locks are thickly sprinkled with gray; he has a sad dejected look, scarcely if ever, looking about the court room, seemingly intent only on the trial, and I should hardly have known him but for those classical features which when once seen can never be forgotten. Judge Morris is a bright amiable looking gentleman and seemed to make himself generally useful by waiting upon this one, speaking pleasantly to that one and answering a quantity of questions which were asked him by others.

Mr. Evarts has a hard wrinkled face and is always ready to oppose the plaintiff's counsel, delighting in a legal wrangle more than anything else. Mr. Beach is an old gray haired gentleman, and is naturally a fine speaker, but indulges in a great vehemence and decision of language when it seems quite uncalled for, unless it be for an effect upon the jury.

Fullerton is fine looking, with a kind genial face, but his points are sharp, keen, full of sarcasm, and are generally thrust at Shearman who nearly always stands prepared with a reply that hits the mark.

Judge Neilson is a large-framed man with a homely face, large head, and presides with great dignity and a fairness which has been highly satisfactory to both sides. It is quite interesting to listen to the debates, coming as they do from the best legal ability in the whole country, and yet it is sad to think of such a waste of time and money for the general opinion everywhere is, that there will be no verdict, and the public will be left to make their own decision regarding the charges that have been made. E.

VINELAND, N. J. May 7th, 1875.

Mr. Editor.—I am spending a few days in the land of *grapes, pears* and *peaches*, where they grow annually in great abundance. The season is said to be two weeks later than any former year since Vineland was settled fourteen years ago. Many fruit trees are now in blossom, and the farmers are busy planting their corn and potatoe fields.

The families who came here to *work*, are doing *well*. Indeed they are prospering. Those who came here expecting to get rich without labor, are disappointed and many of them are anxious to go somewhere else. Families are constantly coming here, from different sections of the country.

The first settlement was made in this town fourteen years ago. The population now, is 1,200. The people here, have but little of intemperance. By an almost unanimous vote of the town the sale of liquor has been prohibited, and nearly all the people are strictly temperate.

As a large majority of the people are from New England, schools and churches are as numerous as in any New England village of this size. The town is handsomely laid out, and in a few years it will be very inviting. The people have direct railroad communication with Philadelphia and New York and in these two large cities they market the most of their fruit.

The only thing that has marred the fair fame of this new and beautiful town, is the sad tragedy that occurred in March last, of which you were apprised at the time.

C. K. Sandis Esq., the original proprietor of the town, after suffering much in his business, reputation and family, by repeated editorials in one of the village papers, went into the editor's office at midday and shot the editor in his head. The ball is there now, and hopes are entertained of his recovery, nothwithstanding it was thought for some weeks that he could not possibly live.

Mr. Sandis gave himself up at once and asked to be treated the same as any other man would be treated who had committed a similar crime. He was greatly aggravated, but did not justify himself. He at once telegraphed to Philadelphia for two first-class surgeons to visit the wounded editor and do all they could for him. The sympathy of this community is pretty equally divided between the two men. Mr. Sandis is in jail, but will probably have his trial soon. He is not allowed to give bail.

The climate of Vineland is said to be very healthy. I left my Rhode Island home and came here to recruit my health. Already I have been amply compensated for the expense incurred in so doing, and shall return home next week with my voice fully restored.

Hancock Co. Me., is represented in this new town, and indeed nearly every county in New England is here represented.

The soil is quite productive and not a sand plain, as many have represented. This place has its advantages and disadvantages like all other towns. It is by no means a paradise, as many represent it, nor is there anything about it particularly objectionable.

The man who can hire in Maine, can do the same here, and the man who is not ambitious enough to get a living in Maine, will be miserably poor in Vineland.

H. M. E.

Foreign News.

A Terrible Ocean Disaster

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP SCHILLER ON THE SCILLY ISLANDS.

We are again called upon to record the total loss of an ocean steamship, the Schiller of the New York and Hamburg line. The Schiller left New York for Hamburg on the 28th of April with a large number of cabin and steerage passengers, and an immense quantity of freight. A fog set in on Tuesday of last week preventing observations on board, and last Friday night she struck on the Scilly Islands, a dangerous group of rocky islets about 20 miles from Land's End on the South-western coast of England. She went to pieces almost immediately after striking, and the passengers and crew betook themselves to the boats but with fatal results. Out of the 393 persons who were on board at the time but 13 have so far been reported as saved. The captain was washed overboard after doing everything in his power towards helping the passengers to leave the steamer in the boats. The loss of lives will exceed 250 at least. As many of the passengers were from New York there is much anxiety in that city and dispatches are eagerly conned for information. The Schiller was one of the newest and best steamships on this line, and was valued at $700,000. Fully insured. Besides the other merchandise she had on board $300,000 in gold, and about 250 mail bags containing the entire continental mail.

—Three thousand persons have been converted in Edinburgh by Moody and Sankey's preaching, and many drunkards have been reclaimed.

—The motion pending in the English House of Commons for the recognition of the Carlists as belligerents has been withdrawn.

—Only seven of the sixty-one cardinals who witnessed the Pope's elevation to the Pontifical throne are still living.

—A revolution broke out at Port au Prince Hayti, on May 2nd, and forty-one foreigners were massacred.

—Charles Bradlaugh is said to have severed his connection with Free Masonry in England, because the Prince of Wales is Grand Master.

—Six thousand German families are preparing to emigrate from Russia on account of the oppressive conscription.

—China has engaged the Confederate General Ripley to construct works on an extensive scale for the defence of its coast and principal rivers.

—The London Standard special from Berlin says the Prussian police have redoubled their vigilance, having received alarming notices of plots against Prince Bismark and Minister Falk. A special staff of fourteen detectives has been formed for their protection.

General News.

—Snow fell at Salt Lake Saturday.

—U. S. Internal Revenue Commissioner Douglass has been removed, and Danicl D. Pratt ex-Senator from Indiana appointed to fill the vacancy.

—Judge Pierrepont enters upon his duties as attorney-general this week.

—A fire in San Francisco, Sunday night, destroyed property to the amount of $100,000.

—Vice President Wilson is in Memphis. He was received by the city government.

—The striking coal miners of Pennsylvania are now busy in attempts at burning railway bridges and wrecking trains.

—Barnum's Roman hippodrome opens in Boston on the 17th.

—Sturtevant, the Halifax murderer, was executed at Plymouth, N. H., Friday morning.

—Dartmouth College has received a liberal gift of $10,000 from Mrs. Betsey Whitehouse of Suncook, N. H.

—The Lowell mill strikers have received $800 from their friends in the Lewiston mills, to assist them in their strike.

—In the suit against the Springfield Republican for $200,000 damages for libel, the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict of $100.

—The American Tract Society, up to 1875, has printed 27,000,000 volumes of its various publications, besides over 400,000,000 copies of tracts and periodicals.

—Baltimore city council has appropriated $2000 to defray the expenses of the Fifth Maryland Regiment at the Bunker Hill centennial.

—Twenty-thousand alligator skins are tanned every year, and the business has become an important branch of industry at the South.

—In the next University race the Harvard boys will sail under their original color—crimson. Magenta came in use about ten years ago, when there was no crimson in the market.

—New York city pays forty per cent of all the newspaper postage of the country, paying the last quarter $80,000, Chicago coming next, with $18,000. Boston paid $16,000, and Philadelphia $12,000.

—Reports from peach sections of New Jersey, Maryland and Pennsylvania indicate that the late severe weather has not materially damaged the crop.

—The 10th anniversary of the National Temperance Society and publication house was held Thursday evening in Steinway Hall, New York, in the presence of about 3000 people. Ex-Senator John O'Donnell presided. The annual report of the Society was read. The publications of the Society number about 400, and 2,170,000 papers have been published and circulated during the past year.

—The Fifth Maryland Regiment has tendered its services to the President as escort to the Bunker Hill Centennial, and the President has accepted.

—The New York and Brooklyn Bridge Company bill has passed the New York Legislature. It limits the amount of expenditure to $8,000,000.

—The shipments of treasure from San Francisco to the East and to Europe during the first quarter of the present year were $13,622,200.

—Last year there were 2524 breweries in operation in the Union, New York having 349, and Pennsylvania 347. In all New England there were only 74, Vermont having none.

—During the second session of the Forty-third Congress, 203 general laws and 164 private acts were enacted, ten joint resolutions passed, five new treaties negotiated and five Executive proclamations issued.

—The United States Treasury now has on hand one hundred and forty-three and one-half millions of dollars. The national debt is now $2,133,634,788. The debt has been diminished $3,325,246 since April 1, and $11,778,809 since June, '74.

—Last Thursday an attempt was made to rob the Adams express messenger on a train between Lima and Forest, Ohio. The robber sawed through the end door of the express car and effected an entrance, and demanded Messenger Price to surrender. Price refusing to do so, the robber shot him twice, once in the chest and once in the shoulder, whereupon Price shot the robber, killing him instantly. The robber proved to be a recently-discharged conductor on an accommodation train, on the Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne R R., named Binkley. Price's wounds are not serious.

—Of the ten oldest Congressmen now living, five have passed into or beyond their ninetieth year. The oldest is Horace Binney of Philadelphia, who was born in that city on the 4th of January, 1780, and who is also the oldest living graduate of Harvard Colledge. Of the remaining nine no less than six are natives of Massachusetts, as follows; Williard Hall of Wilmington, Del., born in that State in 1780; Artemus Hale of Bridgewater, born in 1783; Perkins King of Cairo, N. Y., born in that State in 1784; George Grinnell of New Bedford, born in 1788; Ether Shepley of Portland, Me., born in 1786.

—The Black Hills craze is one of the most striking illustrations of the adventurous character of our people. Without the slightest guarantee of safety or profit, thousands are ready to rush into this wild country, held by hostile Indians, whose right to its exclusive possession our government is bound to protect. They take their scalps in their hands and go out on an eager quest for gold, regardless of national obligations, or the uncertainty which exists as to the presence of the precious metal in the new El Dorado. The simple facts in the case are, that all expeditions to the Black Hills, are forbidden by government, that there is no satisfactory evidence that gold in paying quantities is to be found there, and that all this noise about it is made by interested parties who expect to make money out of the adventurers who may be enticed into going there. Prudent men will give the Black Hills a wide berth.—[Portland Transcript.

State News.

Decoration Day.

The following General Order, No. 2, from the Headquarters of the Department of Maine, Grand Army of the Republic, office of the Assistant Adjutant-General, has been issued to the several Post Commanders through the State:

AUGUSTA, May 5, 1875.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, relative to the day to be designated as Memorial Day in those States which have made the 30th of May a legal holiday, and providing that the day following be observed when the 30th occurs on Sunday,—Monday, May 31, will be observed by this Department of the Grand Army of the Republic as Memorial Day.

It is hoped that our fellow-citizens and comrades not of our order will lend their co-operation, as in former years, in the beautiful and fitting commemorative service which custom has established, and that no resting-place of a patriot soldier will prove so secluded as to be unvisited and undecked by comrade or friend on this day dedicated to grateful remembrance. The highest considerations of morality and patriotism move us to honor the memory of our fellow-countrymen who illustrated some of the noblest principles of humanity, and to preserve their example that in death as in life they may serve their kind and their country. As for us who were their comrades, our hearts must indeed be as cold as death can make them when they cease to warm to the memory of our brothers, and to prompt to demonstrations of respect and affection.

SELDEN CONNOR,
Department Commander.

Official:
S. J. GALLAGHER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Sad Suicide.

REV. DR. WEBBER OF KENTS HILL HANGS HIMSELF.

[Special Dispatch to the Lewiston Journal.]

READFIELD, Me., H. 1875.—8:55 A. M.

Rev. Dr. Geo. Webber of Kents Hill hang himself this morning. He was dead when found.

Dr. Webber was formerly Presiding Elder of this District M. E. Church but at the time of his death was on the superannuated list. For the past year or two he has had a small farm, on which he has worked. The deceased was over 70 years of age, and was highly esteemed in his denomination. He was a clergyman of broad culture.

Dr. Webber has for some time been laboring from mental depression, but there was no suspicion that the depression was so severe as to result in temporary insanity. One of Dr. W.'s neighbors, who is overwhelmed with grief at the sudden event, states that he has noticed that Dr. W. was much depressed, but that he sent a letter to the State Conference which has just adjourned, in which letter there was no sign of any unsoundness of mind.

—Bethel farmers are short of hay.

—Skowhegan is to have a shirt factory.

—Eggs fourteen cents per dozen in Machias.

—The Calais Advertiser has commenced its 44th volume.

—They hold "custard festivals" in East Denmark.

—Portland is proposing a monumental hall to the memory of its dead soldiers.

—Senator Morrill is still confined to his house.

—There are forty-three residents of Skowhegan over 75 years of age.

—Martins have made their appearance at Eastport. This is earlier than any year since 1869.

—The receipts of the Maine Congregational Missionary society for April were $933

—Several Bangor saloon keepers have decided to go west, where prohibitory laws are not.

—The grand jury reported 18 bills for violation of the liquor law, at the present term of the court at Calais.

—The four prisoners under criminal indictments, who broke out of Belfast jail, last week, have not been recaptured.

—The Brewer Brick Co. is about to commence work for the session. They can manufacture 50,000 bricks per day.

—At the term of the Waldo Supreme Court which adjourned Monday, of last week twelve divorces were decreed.

—A Council of the Sovereigns of Industry has been organized in the suburbs of Bangor—the first in that part of the state.

—And now it's Brunswick. The Bath Times says that Capt. Ephraim Wilcox, of Brunswick, has discovered silver ore on his farm.

—The Biddeford Times says the majority of the committee of the Saco City Council, to whom was referred the matter of establishing a liquor agency, are opposed to said agency.

—Cutler, Thatcher & Co., of Bangor, are loading 12 vessels and are receiving 200,000 feet of lumber every two days.

—Bethel Grange has sent out West for a load of corn, which will cost them, delivered at the station, 90 cents per bushel.

—The small pox scare in Madison is increasing. A case of varioloid has been discovered, where the patient, supposed to be afflicted with chicken pox, has been visited and seen by a large portion of the town.

—The 7th annual session of the Maine State Sabbath School Convention, commenced at Auburn on Tuesday, and will continue three days.

—The annual spring inspection of the Jameson Guards and state inspection combined took place at their armory of Tuesday evening 4th, inst. The men turned out in full ranks and presented a fine appearance.

—The Maine Universalist Convention will meet in Belfast, on Tuesday, June 22d, and continue three days. A large and interesting meeting is anticipated.

—The loss by fires in this State during April was $13,300; in New England, $629,300; $359,500 being in Massachusetts.

—Fire damaged the rear of the New England House at Belfast, Wednesday night, several hundred dollars, and smoked out the inmates of the hotel.

—Joseph Hobson's steam mill in Biddeford sawed Thursday, in eleven hours, 294 logs, measuring 41,509 feet of boards.

—An Irish laborer and his wife recently returned to Camden from a visit to Fredericton, N. B., having walked all the way—200 miles.

—Thursday, May 6th, stages went on runners between Patten and Sherman, Aroostook county, and there were some three feet of snow on a level.

—Waterville has voted to remodel its town hall at an expense not exceeding $5000, and to raise the amount by subscription this year.

SILVER.—The specimens from the Old Orchard slate quarry have been analyzed, and prove so rich in silver that mining has been entered upon in earnest. A party of miners have been engaged, and the sinking of a shaft began the first of the week.

—There was a spelling match Friday night in City Hall, Portland, between 25 students from Bowdoin College and 25 young ladies from the Portland high school. The spell lasted over two hours and finally a Bowdoin boy, D. H. Felch, Freshman, took the first prize and a high school girl, Miss Ida Devoll, the second.

—The town of Avon is one of the best yet. There is neither doctor, lawyer nor minister (except that a certain farmer preaches on the Sabbath; but not in his own town,) no meeting house, town house post office, tavern, store or machine shop.

—The Journal says that city treasurer Turner, of Augusta, is preparing the bonds for funding the floating debt of the city. They will be of four denominations, viz: $1000, $500, $300 and $100. The first one will be due in thirteen years, (the next year after the last of the 1864 issue is taken up,) and the last one will will be due in thirty years.

DEXTER.—The seventh annual meeting of the Dexter Savings Bank was held Monday, and notwithstanding the hard times for a year past, the Trustees were able to make a very favorable report. The deposits having increased during the last year nearly $50,000. The whole amount of deposits and liabilities is now $273,000.

—Fifty workmen were discharged at Clark's Island, near Rockland, Saturday, from the force employed in cutting granite for the Hartford post office and custom house. The reduction was rendered necessary by the state of the appropriation. A cargo of cut granite, embracing 365 tons, and worth probably $75,000, was shipped from the Clark's Island quarries for Hartford, Conn., last week.

—The Belfast Journal says that on Wednesday the Belfast Foundry Co. shipped on the steamer Pioneer, for Vinalhaven, a Nilson polishing machine, just completed for the granite works at that place. It is a massive and strongly built structure, weighing three tons, about fourteen feet high, with a frame of hard pine timber, reinforced by iron.

—Signor Wandanna, performing in connection with Gibb's Zoological exhibition, while executing his feats of sword, sabre and bayonet swallowing at Calais, Tuesday evening of last week accidentally cut himself internally. Inflammation resulted and he died Saturday morning.

—One night last week a man living in Fairfield, thought he heard an intruder in his barn, but could discover no one. Later he started for the house, when a man struck at him with a club, hitting him on the shoulder. They then grappled, when the thief drew a knife and cut the clothes of the other, fortunately doing no other damage; assistance coming the fellow fled.

BUXTON.—The Argus says that Mrs. Lucy A. Smith, so inhumanly treated by her husband, Hugh Smith of West Buxton, died on the 5th inst. On the 6th Sheriff Tarbox held an inquest and the finding was that Mrs. Smith's death arose from prostration and exhaustion, superinduced by exposure to cold in the dwelling of her husband in the months of January and February, 1875.

—We are informed by several of the Trustees of the Maine State Agricultural Society, that the most elaborate arrangements will be made for the forthcoming State Fair. It is now located at Portland for three years, and with the assistance and co-operation of the people of that city, the Trustees will labor to present a show that shall be creditable to the society, and honorable to the State, whose industries and activities it will represent.

—A Brunswick rowdy put his poor old father to rather a poor use. Mr. John Eaton, an old resident, a laboring man, who worked on or about the Androscoggin river when that river was filled with rafts of logs making their way to the busy mills died one day recently. He had just stepped to the well for a bucket of water, and coming in exhausted, sank down upon a lounge, gasped, and died. He was unfortunate enough to have a drunken son, who was informed of his father's death, but who refused to go to the house of mourning, and did not appear at the funeral. He however went to a place where liquor was sold, and represented, with tears in his eyes, that his father was dead, and solicited a little new rum which the doctor said was necessary to put upon the face of the corpse, that it might be preserved in a natural state until the funeral! With this understanding the liquor was delivered, and with it the recreant son got "gloriously drunk." That was putting the old man to a bad use.—[Ken. Journal.

MEMORIAL ORATIONS.—The following gentlemen are announced to deliver orations in this state on Memorial Day:

Portland—Colonel William Spaulding of Boston.
Biddeford—Governor Dingley.
Bangor—General James A. Hall of Damariscotta.
Augusta—Major John D. Myrick of Fitchburg, Mass.
Bath—E. B. Nealley of Bangor.
Lewiston—Hon. William P. Frye.
Fairfield—C. C. Couillard of Boston.
Waterville—Rev. S. P. Merrill.
Waldoboro—B. F. Smith.
Kenduskeag—E. C. Brett of Bangor.

—A resident of Biddeford who signs his name to his communication, writes us as follows:

"We are a "democrat," but if the republicans nominate Gen. Connor for governor, we shall give him our hearty support."

There are a great many men who will do the same thing; and our Bourbon friends who are just now setting up such a howl about the nomination of Gen. Connor, know the fact. Hence the hullabaloo.—[Portland Press.

Pickings and Stealings.

—A colored preacher remarked: "When God made de fust man, He set him up agin de fence to dry." "Who made de fence?" interrupted an eager listener. "Put dat man out!" exclaimed the colored preacher; "such questions as dat destroy all de theology in the world."

A rising son—"Henry Lee, did you beat your poor old mother?" asked the Court of a boy of 16. "No, sir, and she lies it she said I did!" answered the boy. "That's right, Henry, always speak up promptly," replied the Court. "I'll make it sixty days for your promptness."—[Detroit Free Press.

—The reporters were not admitted to the late lecture on dress-reform, by Miss Agnes Burke, at the Unitarian church. Of corset's all right; but as the public pants for information on such subjects, it was natural that the knights of the quill should endeavor to glean some knowledge of the proceedings. We learn that the lecture was about sew-sew, and the lady did not hang on the out-skirts of her subject, but struck the trail at once and followed it up. She up-braided tight-lacers, and—a-hem—suggested suspenders for—Hose business is it, anyhow?

—A Fulton young man who was visiting abroad came home Saturday, and in the morning at breakfast remarked, as he reached his plate over, "Father, a little of the mixture in the brown dish, if you please and a small piece of the prepared meat." The old gentleman, who is a plain matter-of-fact man, replied, as he loaded up the out-stretched plate, "We like to have you come a visitin' us, John, but just remember that while you're eatin' here, if you want hash, say so; and if you want sausage, call for sausage, and not go to spreadin' on any Brooklyn misery at my table."—[Fulton Times.

—The reading of a good and well-conducted newspaper, even for the space of one quarter of a year, brings more sound instruction, and leaves a deeper impression, than would probably be acquired at the best school in twelve months.—Talk to the members of a family who read the papers, and compare their intelligence and information with those who do not. The difference is beyond comparison.

Educational.

The Educational Association.

I was glad to notice in the last American, a call from Mr. Fletcher for the organization of a Co. Association, whose object shall be the improvement of its members in the science of teaching, and in the most approved methods thereof; the diffusion of information upon the system of Common School Education among the people, and promoting harmony of feeling; and the greatest possible advancement in scientific and general information. It seems to us that such an organization is very desirable and it is to be hoped that all teachers will interest themselves in the matter. But where it is inconvenient for the teachers of a town to assemble and choose a committee to confer with Mr. F. W. Gross, would it not be well for the School Committees to take that duty upon themselves? R. L. G.

New Publications.

The American Artisan and Illustrated Journal of Popular Science for May. We doubt that any technical journal issued by any publishing house in America ever excelled, if it even equalled, in beauty of typography and illustrations, richness, variety and value of contents, the American Artisan for May. The publishers of this admirable monthly accomplish what seems almost impossible when they supply such a publication at the low price of $2 per annum. About seventy distinct subjects are discussed, all of the highest interest and value to engineers, manufacturers, mechanics, and also the general reader. "The Opening Door" is a thrilling narrative of a mysterious and long-unexplained phenomenon in a coal-mine, which at length received a satisfactory solution. "Adhesion of Glue," "Different Kinds of Hard Soldier," "Crosshead Pins," "Balanced Valves in Locomotives," "Bronzes Incrustes," "Cutting and Shaping Tools for Metals," "Fractional Distillation," "The Rolling Hyperboloids," are among a large number of valuable technical articles. Among the miscellaneous articles are "The Loves of a Wild Boar and Tame Sow," "Struck by Lightning," "Science among the Ancients," "Guns Captured by the Dutch," etc., etc. In the department of "Popular Scientific Miscellany" is a most intensely interesting article entitled "Plant Life on Mountain and Shore," "The Misfortunes of an Enthusiastic Scientist," with a beautiful engraving, is one of the attractions of this department.

There are thirty-five elegant engravings, large and small, distributed through the pages of this splendid publication. The Editorial Department contains much valuable discussion. In one of the editorials is the startling announcement that the Catholics are monopolizing the more lucrative and elegant branches of industry open to women in this country, and it is asserted that this part of the policy of the Church, adopted to extend its power. Our space will not admit a more extended notice of this sterling monthly, a specimen copy of which will be sent, post-paid, to any applicant who will send 15 cents to the publishers, Brown & Allen, 258 Broadway, New York.

Vicks Floral Guide.—No. 3. Not only does Vick fill orders for all kinds of Flower and Vegetable seeds, but he publishes monthly a pamphlet of some 30 pages which he distributes gratuitously to all purchasers of a dollar's worth of seeds.

The Guide contains a vast amount of information to Florists and Gardeners, and every one fond of house plants or flowers, should order of James Vick, Rochester, N. Y., their seeds, which in this vicinity have always proved satisfactory and in addition receive just the suggestions and instruction they desire.

PADDY'S CONUNDRUM. "Arrah, me darlint," cried Jamie O'Flannigan to his loquacious sweetheart' who had not given him the opportunity to "get in a word even edgewise," during a two hours' ride behind the little bay nags in his oyster wagon, "are ye affther knowin why your cheeks are like my ponies there?" "Shure and its because they're red, is it," quoth the blushing Bridget. "Faith, and a better raison than that, mavourneen. Because there is one o' them aich side of a waggin' tongue."

New Advertisements.

Dogs! Dogs!

ALL persons owning, keeping or harboring dogs within the limits of the City of Ellsworth, are hereby notified that the City Ordinance in relation to dogs, will be strictly enforced after ten days.

License, $1.00. Certificate, 25 cts.

A. R. DEVEREUX, City Marshal.

May 12, 1875. 2w19

Freedom Notice.

I HAVE this day, for a valuable consideration, sold to my son, Oscar O. Orcutt, the balance of his minority, to transact business for himself, and I shall not collect his wages nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

RANSOM B. ORCUTT.

Attest.—Wm. F. Cousins.

Franklin, March 13, 1875. 3w19*

To the Ellsworth Reform Club.

Please accept my thanks for the very beautiful gift presented to me on Thursday last

The pleasure of receiving a present so elegant, is only exceeded by the consciousness of the generosity and kind feelings expressed by you. The book will become more valued and better appreciated as the years go by, and a happy memento of the glorious victory of your members.

1w19 MARY A. HOPKINS.

CARD.

THE members of the Ellsworth Emerald Band desire to to express their sincere thanks to the citizens of Ellsworth Falls for their very generous gift of money on Friday Evening last, as a recognition of their services on that occasion. They appreciate the motive which prompted the gift, and will ever remember their liberality.

PER ORDER.

Ellsworth, May 12th, 1875. 1w19*

WOODBINE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given to owners of lots in Woodbine Cemetery, to meet at the office of C. C. BURRILL, in this City, on Wednesday, the 19th, to organize under the Charter from the State Feb. 4th 1875, and for that purpose to

First, choose a Moderator to govern said meeting.

Second, choose a Clerk and all other necessary officers.

Third, adopt a corporate Seal for said Association.

Fourth, transact any other business that may legally come before said meeting.

1w19 JOSEPH T. GRANT, and others.

Notice.

O. O. STEWART, with his travelling saloon, will spend the summer in Brooksville, Sedgwick, Brooklin and Bluehill, where he will be pleased to make portraits and views for all who may be in want of such. Having first-class view instruments, and competent assistant, I hope for a liberal patronage. Copying a specialty.

3w19* O. O. STEWART.

Notice.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bangor & Calais Shore Line Railroad Company, are hereby notified, that the annual meeting of said Company will be holden on the first Wednesday in June, A. D., 1875, at Cherryfield, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for choice of Directors, and to act on any other business legally before said meeting.

J. W. MOORE, President.

Cherryfield, April 30, 1875. 2w18

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that a pipe will be laid from the lower end of the main water pipe to a reservoir, (said reservoir to hold 20,000 gallons) to be located at or near the west side of the wharf of the Eastern R. R. Co., thence a pipe to outer end of said wharf.

BAR HARBOR WATER CO.

Bar Harbor, May 1st, 1875. 2w18

Public Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the road commencing near Meadow Beach so called, in the town of Lamoine, and running towards Meadow Point, to Hancock line, is discontinued, as by a vote of the town March 1st, 1875.

J. E. YOUNG, Town Clerk of Lamoine.

Lamoine, April 28, 1875. 3w18*

Taxes! Taxes!

TO the Tax Payers of Eden. All Taxes for the year 1874, that remain unpaid on the 20th day of May, 1875, will, in accordance with a vote of said town, be placed in the hands of a Constable for collection.

E. M. HAMOR,
Treas. and Collector of Eden.

3w18

Foreclosure.

I HEREBY give public notice that Freeman K. Danforth of Verona, on the 13th day of January, A. D., 1874, by his deed of that date, mortgaged to me a certain parcel of real estate in said Verona, bounded westerly by the main road; northerly by my land; easterly by land of James McLeod; and southerly by land of John Whitmore, containing about eighty acres. The condition of said mortgage has been broken, and by reason thereof, I claim to foreclose the same and give this notice for that purpose.

THEO. C. WOODMAN.

Bucksport, May 1, 1875. 3w18

Notice.

WHEREAS, my wife Sarah Mosely has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation This is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JAMES MOSELY.

Ellsworth, April 27, 1875. 3w17*

Dr. Harvard Greely,

GRADUATE OF

Philadelphia Dental College.

SPECIAL attention paid to the filling of teeth. I practice the new method of filling with ADHESIVE GOLD, by which difficult cavities, which it would be impossible to fill by the old process, are easily filled. This method is adopted by the BEST DENTISTS in the COUNTRY.

Particular attention paid to the **Regulation of Natural Teeth.**

I would urge upon parents the importance of having the Temporary Teeth of Children filled when decayed; as upon their proper retention depends the regularity of the Permanent Teeth.

**Al

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Special Dispatches to the Ellsworth American.]

The Schiller Disaster.

NEW YORK, May 11.

The following telegrams were received this morning, by the agents of the Eagle line in this city:—

Scilly, May 11. Excepting Henry Friend none of the bodies you ask for, have been received or identified. Further information concerning the dead, has been telegraphed to Beaufield, the German consul at Scilly.

Mrs. Belker, buried, can be exhumed. None others named have been received. The rush of people to the agent's office still continues. Mr. Leonhard of this city called to ascertain the fate of his brother, George Leonard of Augusta, who had left in the Schiller with his wife and child for Stuttgardt taking a large amount of property with him. No news could be given to the distressed gentleman who left the office in tears. It is stated that several residents of this city, will leave on Thursday by the Hamburg steamer to look after the remains of their relatives, and if found, bring them home for interment.

London, May 11. The weather was fair and the sea calm at the Scilly Islands today. The Schiller could be approached without any danger, and boats plied between the wreck and shore all day. Many bodies were recovered, and considerable quantity of cargo landed. Twenty-two more bags of New Zealand mails and two of New York mails were brought ashore to-day. Two divers have left Penzance for the wreck.

Alabama Award.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

In the court of commissioners of the Alabama claims case, No. 22 Tilton and Tilton vs. United States. Judgment in favor of claimants for losses on board the "Electric Spark" destroyed by the Florida, on the 16th of July 1864, $197,750 dollars with interest.

Another Suicide.

PORTLAND, May 11.

A dispatch to the Argus says, Caroline R. Jordan a maiden lady, daughter of Wm. Jordan of Mechanic Falls, committed suicide by hanging this morning. No cause alleged.

Homicide.

PORTLAND, May 11.

A few weeks since a negro named Tom Winnefield was shot in a quarrel by Francis Lamey and another negro. Shortly after he was taken to the hospital, where he died to-day. Lamey was arrested.

The Catholic Union of this city, tender a reception to Bishop Elect Healey at their rooms this evening. Speeches, music, &c., were made. The occasion was a very pleasant one.

Fatal Accident.

PORTLAND, May 11.

Chas. Tobey of Machinsport, at work painting the town hall, fell from the staging twenty-five feet, and sustained injuries from which he died in an hour. He was 60 years old.

East Maine Methodist Conference.

CALAIS, May 11.

The annual session of the East Maine Methodist Conference commenced in Calais Monday evening. To-day was devoted to examination of candidates for admission.

Heavy Fire.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 11.

A fire at Hebron camp-meeting grounds, near Heoronville, yesterday afternoon, destroyed nine cottages and Jonathan Fuller's dwelling-house and barn.

The cottages belonged to the American Millennial Association, and included the Minister's house, the lodging house and Pennsylvania cottages.

Insured for about two-thirds of its value.

New Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., May 11.

A meeting of the Governor and Council will be held to-morrow, to count the votes for Senators.

A hearing will be had upon questions which have arisen in districts No. 2 and 4. The Democrats contend the votes cast for Natt Head in 2d District, are illegal, and should be excluded, which would elect the candidate. The Republicans contend that the votes are legal, and there is no choice.

In the 4th District the Democrats claim that some 60 votes cast for a person ineligible to the office of Senator, should be thrown out which if done, would elect Proctor, Democratic candidate. It is probable that a large number of prominent politicians of both parties will be present at the hearing. The question excites a great deal of public interest as upon its decision depends the political complexion of the State.

It is understood that Hon. Geo. F. Sawyer and Hon. Asa Fowler, of Concord, both Republicans, and Harry Bingham of Littleton, will appear in behalf of the Democrats; and Gilman Marston of Exeter, and Mason W. Topland of Bradford, with others, for the Republicans.

The Weather.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Chief Signal Officer,
WASHINGTON, D. C. May. 12, 1. A. M.

Probabilities.

For New England, stationary or lower barometer, southeast winds, with warmer cloudy and rainy weather.

Foreign News.

London, May 11. In the House of Commons this afternoon, Bourke the under-foreign Secretary, in response to the enquiry of Sir Charles Dilk as to the continental situation, said the government has received to-day the most satisfactory assurances from Berlin of the peace of Europe.

Resolutions of Respect to the late Wm. A. Evans, Esq.

At a meeting of the Hancock Bar held at the April Term of the Supreme Judicial Court, the following Resolutions on motion of L. A. Emery, Esq., were adopted, and by order of the Court placed on the files of the Court:

Whereas, Since the late term of Court, William A. Evans of this Bar, died at his home in Bluehill,

Resolved, That the death of Brother Evans has taken away from the Bar a useful and honorable member—who possessed the confidence and esteem of his associates—who faithfully served his clients—who was true to the Court, and to his profession.

Resolved, That this sad event causes sincere regret among his brethren of the Bar, and they desire to express their sympathy for his sorrowing family and friends.

Religious Services in this City each Sunday.

CONGREGATIONAL.—Sabbath School at 10:30 A. M. Preaching at 2:15 and 7½ P. M.

BAPTIST.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School immediately after the forenoon service.

UNITARIAN.—Sabbath School at 12:45 A. M. Preaching at 2:15 and 7 P. M. Sabbath at 7 o'clock P. M.

CATHOLIC.—Preaching twice a month at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

SPIRITUALIST.—Meetings held every Sunday at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Hall over Wiggin's drug store.

City and County.

New Advertisements this Week.

Woodbine Cemetery Association—Jos. T. Grant, et als.
Card—H. A. Tripp.
Sullivan House—John. U. Hill.
Non Resident Taxes—R. W. Herrick.
Miscellaneous—Geo. P. Rowell, & Co.
James Grindle—Administrator's Notice.
O. C. Stewart—Travelling Saloon.
Dental Notice—Dr. H. Gossley.
New Spring Goods—Lewis Friend.
Medical Notice—Dr. K. H. Sweet.
Card of Thanks—Mary A. Hopkins.
Card—Emerald Band.
Dogs! Dogs!—A. R. Devereux.
Freedom Notice—Ransom B. Orcutt.
Groceries—Brady & Small.

—Hunneman Tub, No. 1, weighs 3,575 lbs. and Union No. 2, 3,155 lbs.

—The schools in District No. 15, will begin on Wednesday, the 17th.

—The ice is not yet out of the ponds in this County, and but little farming has as yet been done.

—A runaway horse Monday forenoon disturbed the quiet of the street, but fortunately did no damage.

—We learn from the S. S. Com., that experienced teachers are much needed in this city for our summer schools.

—The vacancy of Councilman existing in Ward 4 of this city, has been filled by the election of Geo. W. Hamilton.

—Wm. H. Chaney formerly of this city, is now editing a weekly literary paper in Sacramento, Cal., entitled the Philomathean.

—There will be a grand ball and oyster supper, on Wednesday evening of next week, under the auspices of the Reform Club.

—N. C. Reynolds has taken the city poor farm, and contracted to support all the poor during the ensuing year for the sum of $2000 and the rent of the farm.

—Master Conner informs the owner that the large, long, silk sash, found last week in Hall's ship-yard, will not be needed to launch the vessel and will be delivered on demand.

—We are glad to hear from a Brooklyn paper, that our old friend Mr. J. W. Jones has returned home from his trip South, much improved in health and highly pleased with his visit.

—The teachers of Ellsworth, whether actively engaged in teaching or not, are requested to meet at the High School room, next Saturday at half-past one o'clock, to see what steps shall be taken towards the formation of an Educational Association for Hancock County.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. James E. Larkin, a journeyman tailor in the employ of Mr. Owen Moran of this city, died very suddenly on Friday night. He was on the street at eight or nine o'clock in the evening and in two or three hours after expired. Mr. L. was at times an intemperate man and for some days had been drinking to excess, which it is thought, tended to cause his death. When himself, he was a genial companion and had the reputation of being an excellent workman.

—The first entertainment given at Hancock Hall on Tuesday evening by the Thespian Club, an amateur theatrical Company, composed entirely of Ellsworth young ladies and gentlemen, was fully attended and the performance gave great satisfaction to delighted and admiring friends and acquaintances. The music was excellent and the scenery and costumes reflect great credit on the artist and designers. The play for the evening was entitled, "Enlisted for the War, or the Home Guard," and the interest of the audience constantly increased to the end. When all the parts were so ably performed it would perhaps be invidious to mention any as particularly entitled to notice. We will however venture to say that to our taste, the characters of "Mrs. Prueworth" and "Cramp" were admirably sustained. The same play is to be repeated this (Wednesday) evening, with the addition of a Farce, entitled "My Turn Next."

Ellsworth Falls Temperance Meeting.

By request of many citizens a number of the members of the Reform Club, accompanied by the Emerald Band, went to the "Falls" last Friday evening to hold a Temperance meeting. Union Hall was well filled by a large and interested audience, and the closest attention was paid to the remarks of the different speakers. The meeting was called to order by J. F. Whitcome Esq., the President of the Temperance Union and opened by prayer by G. W. Hotchkiss Esq.,

Mr. A. F. Smith was then introduced who said that the question had often been asked what is all this noise for? It was, in his opinion, made to discover the truth and the true religion. 32 years ago the sailors were the hardest drinkers of any class of workers but now a great change had been wrought, which was almost entirely due to the efforts of Father Taylor, who was himself a reformed drunkard. He had commenced preaching in a small vessel with a cabin for his pulpit, and soon a large church was hardly sufficient to hold the worshippers. It is time to wake up on this question of Temperance. Thousands of men are killed yearly to benefit a few persons and it is time we had a change.

F. M. Rowe said that intoxication, although a great evil, was not the chief one. He regarded it not as an evil by itself but as the termination of a long series of evils. It was the gulf that swallowed all of a man's physical and moral strength. Strong drink is at the bottom of almost every crime committed. If this was excitement he hoped we should always be excited. He had been connected with this movement for four months and hoped to remain in it all of his life. But we must keep at work. An idle brain is the devil's workshop. There are too many inactive. Our Reform Club ought to be 800 instead of 175 strong. We have too many Temperance men who mean well but do nothing. We can stop this rum-selling and let us do it.

Gideon Cook had joined the Reform Club with a determination to remain in it forever and he looked to the Almighty to help him in his resolve. He appealed to the young to unite with them and let liquor alone for it was impossible to tell where it might leave them. Nothing pays better than keeping sober. After we join this movement we must keep at work if we wish to make it a success.

Mr Oscar Tompkins had commenced drinking beer and ale and in a very short time stronger drinks followed and he had become convinced that the only way to remain temperate was by Total Abstinence.

Mr. E. C. Oakes said that this question of Temperance had been discussed by every civilized nation in the world and especially by the American nation. The argument brought forward by the drinking men, that alcohol was a healthful drink, was a delusion, and they themselves knew it to be so. The ultimate end of a man who drinks liquor daily is a horrible death. Army experience has proved that the man who does not use liquor is the better soldier, and comes out of the fight in a better condition than the habitual drinker. But notwithstanding these facts, hundreds of prominent English and American men go to their graves yearly on account of drink.

Other interesting remarks were made by members of the Club and some citizens of the Falls, and many signatures were added the pledges of the Union which allready contain more than 350 Members. The meeting adjourned at a late hour, after passing a vote of thanks to the members of the Reform Club and Emerald Band.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Fred. R. Swasey of Bucksport, after a lingering illness, died at his residence on Tuesday last, aged 43 years.

A few years ago Dr. Swasey commenced practice as a Physician in this city, and by his kindness, courtesy, and genial manner, gained many warm friends among patients and acquaintances. Three years after, he removed to his native town, Bucksport, where he has ever since resided, and where he has had a large and constantly increasing professional practice. A man of refined tastes, a warm heart, and ever ready to give his time and attention to the suffering, he will long be remembered by all who knew him, and his stricken family to whom he was particularly endeared, will keenly feel his loss.

Orland.

Orland is carrying on the good work so conspicuously begun by the larger towns. The young men organized a Reform Club the 6th, with the following officers.

President—George Condon.
Vice Pres.—Theo. Emerson, S. B. Holt, Arthur Gilley.
Sec.—Fred Page.
Financial Sec.—Geo. Sparks.
Tres's.—Charles Dorr.
Marshalls—Zeba Burrill, Brad Harriman.

Their meetings are held Monday evening. A few very interesting public meetings have been holden at our Town Hall, in conjunction with the Reform Club, Aid Society, and citizens of Bucksport, which have been well attended.

Rather more than usual interest has been manifested. It does seem to a casual observer, that there is an *earnestness*, a *determined purpose*, at the bottom of this movement, not generally manifested in such movements hitherto.

Our *young men* are taking a noble stand, one that not only enlists, but gives them the *respect* of all good men and women. We are proud of them in the stand they are now taking, and all of those who are doing likewise.

The best of feeling seems to pervade the community, as a specimen of which I will allude to the generous offer of Mr. Nathan Powers, who quietly dropped into the club meeting, and as his temperance speech, not only gave them the *free* use of his Hall in which to hold their meetings as long as they might need it, but also fitted it up with seats at his own expense. The boys were not slow to appreciate the kindness and gave him an unanimous vote of thanks. One lad, Master Will Gilley, made a pithy speech thanking Mr. Powers and expressing the pleasure they felt that the older citizens should be so interested in them, and willing to aid and encourage them. This shows the animus of the temperance movement in this vicinity.

The ladies organized on last Friday an Aid Society, choosing officers as follows:—

President—Miss Hannah Buck.
Vice President—Mrs. Aaron Page.
Rec. Sec.—Mrs. Geo. G. Powers.
Financial Sec.—Mrs. O. B. Trott.
Tres's—Mrs. Sam Hopkins.

Rev. Mr. Forsyth, gave his temperance lecture at the Congregational church here last Sabbath, the merits of which have been spoken of in your last issue, when delivered at Bucksport. F. H. C.

Orland, May 10, 1875.

Bluehill.

—The Temperance League met at the [illegible] number gathered, showing that there is no lack of interest in the temperance cause. After some preliminary business, and singing, President T. N. Lord called upon Rev. W. A. Keese of Ellsworth, who had come into the hall, for some remarks. Mr. Keese responded with a very instructive address, which was listened to with marked attention, and heartily commended. Several members of the League spoke briefly.

Mr. William Darling said it was no use for any one to talk of the interest in Temperance dying out, they were going to keep right on with it, and it could not die out.

Mr. Haskell Johnson referred to the evil of drinking "bitters." Mr. Eli Blagden had seen something of the evil of strong drink, in the army during the war, and referred to the mistake of a drunken officer by which many precious lives were lost in a few minutes. He thought war was a bad thing, and alcohol was a bad thing if taken separately, but if mixed together, it was one of the most infernal mixtures that could be devised by Satan.

—Rev. W. A. Keese preached at the Baptist church last Sabbath, to a very appreciative audience.

—The stone has all been removed in good condition, from the wrecked schooner M. Sewall, and the vessel raised, by the wrecking schooners, Waterloo of Deer Isle and Adams of Boston.

—The funeral services of Mrs. Edith W. Lord formerly of this place, were held at the Bap tist church on last Friday.

Castine.

After an exemption from fire, for more than a year we were twice visited last week by the destroyer, the Messrs Tilden being the sufferers in the partial burning of their canning establish ment. Fortunately the actual loss to the owners will not prove heavy. This branch of business has given employment to many who need it, and we hope it may prove remunerative to the Messrs. Tilden.

Quite unexpectedly a change has taken place in the management of our excellent High school. Mr. E. F. Sampson who has had charge of the school for nearly a year is obliged to resign his position on account of his health. Mr. Sampson's effort to continue his school duties immediately after a most trying affliction, has proved too much for his nervous system, and his health for the future demands immediate rest. His year's work and trials have secured for him the strong friendship of his pupils and people. He will carry with him the best regards and wishes of all.

The committee, people and pupils, are exceedingly fortunate in being able to secure for the responsible place, a teacher "tried and true," Mr. I. C. Dennett, who had charge of the school the year before Mr. Sampson took it, and who returns to us with the reputation of being one of the best teachers that we have ever had. With the High school under the charge of Mr. D. with Miss Cates as assistant and Miss Webster in the Intermediate, and Misses Brown and Perkins in the Primary schools, we feel assured that the year's work, will be most satisfactorily completed. The annual exercises of examination and graduation at the Normal school will take place on the 19th and 20th inst. P.

Brooklin.

—The inhabitants of this town did not neglect to meet according to appointment, for the purpose of again discussing the subject of temperance. The President being absent, the Vice President occupied the chair. After reading of Scripture, and a prayer by Rev. E. S. Fish, the Vice President addressed the meeting, followed by Rev. E. S. Fish upon the importance of signing the pledge. A pledge was then presented for signing. Fifty-six signed this nearly two thirds of whom were young people.

Remarks were made by Capt. Benj. Nutter upon the change in the liquor traffic in our county within the past five months.

The meeting was addressed by several of the citizens, among whom were Capt. P. Stinson, George C. Hall, Capt. Theophilus Herrick, Capt. R. A. Friend and Isaac Mayo. E. S. Fish then moved that the meeting resolve itself into a Temperance League, with the present officers which motion was carried and the meeting adjourned. CLERK.

Penobscot.

—Sawed at David Grendell's mill, April 28th, nine thousand and twenty-seven bunches of staves, in 12 hours, sawed and edged by Roscoe and Ernest Grendell. SQUISIE.

Mt. Desert.

—Calvin Ober had his hand quite badly cut with an edger, in Stevens & Cooper's mill last week.

—Miss Etta Hodgkins is teaching the Beech Hill school, Miss Ella A. Gray the Bartletts Island, and Miss Sarah M. Clement the Long pond school. Each began last Monday.

—Meteorological observations at the United States Voluntary Signal Station, Mt. Desert, for the month of Apr. 1875.

Maximum.	
" Daily.	
Minimum.	
" Daily.	
Monthly mean.	26.42
Rain fall, 3.45 inches.	
Snow, 8.5 "	

J. D. P.

Pembroke.

—Yesterday a four years old daughter of Martin Grant of Marion, lost its life by its clothes taking from a fire built by children in their door yard. The little one's clothes took fire and before it could be extinguished, its body was burned almost to a crisp. It lingered in great agony till 3 this morning, when death relieved it of its sufferings. Mrs. Grant was so badly burned in trying to extinguish the fire, that the use of her right hand is despaired of. This practice is very common in the country, and people should never allow their children to build fires around their dwellings, when little ones are out at play. C. H. B. April 29th, 1875.

Business Notices.

Would you be free from the tormenting pains caused by kidney disease use *Hunt's Remedy*, the great kidney medicine. It never fails in kidney disease, dropsy or any diseases of the urinary organs. One trial will convince you. Try it.

A startling truth!—Thousands die annually from neglected coughs and colds, which soon ripen into consumption, or other equally fatal disease of the lungs; when by the timely use of a single bottle of *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* their lives could have been preserved to a green old age. 50 cts. and $1 a bottle, large bottles much the cheaper.

ECONOMICAL NEW FOOD.—25 cents will buy a package of Sea Moss Farine, made from pure Irish Moss, which will make 50 kinds of dishes, such as cakes, pies, puddings, etc., or 16 quarst of custards, jellies, creams, Charlotte Russe, blanc mange, etc. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers. 1yr 15

Hope for the Despondent.

If you have been coughing all winter and begin to despair of recovery, or if you have taken a recent cold, go at once to the Drug store of S. D. Wiggin druggists, Ellsworth, and get a bottle of DR. MORRIS' SYRUP OF TAR WILD CHERRY AND HOREHOUND. Take it and be well. No other medicine acts so all mighty and effectually in Coughs, Colds, and leading to Consumption. Bronchial Chest, thought they had that dread disease have been restored to health, by the use of this almost magic remedy. It is also the best known specific for Croup, and whooping Cough. Trial size 10 cents.

Morris & Heritage, proprietors, Philadelphia. John W. Perkins & Co., Portland, General agents. 1y48

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.

When you visit or leave the City of NEW YORK, save annoyance and expense of carriage hire and stop at the GRAND UNION HOTEL, opposite the GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT. It has over 350 elegantly furnished rooms and is fitted up at an expense of over $800,000. Elevator, steam and all modern improvements. European Plan. The RESTAURANTS, Lunch Counter and Wine Rooms are supplied with the best the market can furnish. The cuisine has surpassed. Rooms for a single person, $1, $1.50, and $2 per day, rich suites for families proportionately low, so that visitors to the city and travelers can live more luxuriously, for less money, at the GRAND UNION, than at any other first-class Hotel in the city. Stages and Cars pass the Hotel every minute for all parts of the City.

1y42 G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Manags.

☞C. C. BURRILL, INSURANCE AGT. is Agent and Attorney for SEVEN as gio Fire Insurance Companies as can be found; any Insurance Agency in New England; is agent for one first class Marine Insurance Company, and can give the most desirable form of Marine Policy; is Agent for the old Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Maine, the best Life Insurance Company in the country; is also Agent for the Travellers Accident Insurance Company. Parties in want of any kind of Insurance, will find it for their advantage to call at this Agency and examine the merits of his Companies before insuring elsewhere. Correspondence solicited. 17tf

ELLSWORTH PRICE CURRNT.

Corrected Weekly.

MAY 13, 1875.

Apples per bbl.	.300a1.00	Pickles ⁊ gal.	[illegible]
" dried per lb.	.12	Figs per lb.	.20
Beans per bu.	3.00a1.00	Oranges per box	[illegible]
Beef Steak per lb.	.20a25	Lemons " "	[illegible]
Veal, per lb.	.8	Sugar granulated	[illegible]
" Roasts " "	.25a17	" " per lb.	[illegible]
" Corned " "	.10a12	" coffee A lb	[illegible]
" Plate " "	.12	Molasses Havana	
Salt Pork " "	.15a.16	per gall.	.45
Hams " "	.16	" Porto Rico	
Lard Leaf " "	.20	per gall.	.75
Lamb " "	.12a14	Tea Jap. " lb.	.60
Mutton	.10a12	" Oul. " "	.50
Butter	.25a30	Tallow " "	[illegible]
Cheese " "	.18a20	Wood s't " cord	3.50a[illegible]
Chickens " "	.17a20	" dy hard " "	5.00a[illegible]
Turkeys " "	.22	Coal " ton	8.50a[illegible]
Cranberries per bu.	$3.00a3.50	Oil Lins'd ⁊ gal.	1.00a[illegible]
		" Kere. "	[illegible]
Coffee per lb.	.30a40	White Lead pure	
Barley " bu.	1.10	per lb.	.11
Oats " bu.	.85a.90	Hay " ton	$12.a[illegible]
Corn Meal " "	$1.25	Nails " lb.	.05
Shorts " bag	$2.50	Herds Grass " bu.	[illegible]
Fine Feed " "	2.75	Red Top "	[illegible]
Cotton Seed Meal		Clover per lb	[illegible]
per bag	2.25	Call Skins " "	[illegible]
Eggs per doz.	.14	Pelts	.6
Fish Dry Cod per lb.	.05a07	Wool per lb.	.3
" " 1 ollock "	.04a05	Lumber Hemlock	
Alwives, per doz	.25	per m.	[illegible]
Clams per pk.	.25	" Spruce " "	13.a[illegible]
Pigs Feet	.06	" Pine " "	12.a[illegible]
Tripe	.10	Shingle Pine Ex.	[illegible]
Hides per lb.	.06a.07	" Cedar " "	[illegible]
Flour sup. per bbl.	$5.50a7.00	" " No. 1	[illegible]
" XX " "	6.50a7.50	" " " 2	[illegible]
" XXX " "	7.50a8.50	" Spruce	
" Choice " "	8.50a10.50	scoot	[illegible]
Tongue per lb.	.15	Clapboards Spruce	
Buckwheat Flour		ex.	[illegible]
per lb.	.06	" Spruce No 1	[illegible]
Graham Flour "	.05	" Fine Clear	[illegible]
Oat Meal " "	6a10	" " ex.	[illegible]
Rice " "	.10	Lath Spruce	
Cracked Wheat "	.07	" Pine	
Pop Corn "	.10	Cement per cask	
Potatoes per bu.	.60	Lime "	
"sweet " lb	.6	Brick per m.	$8.a[illegible]
Onions " bu.	$2.00	Ducks per lb	.1[illegible]
Beets "	.75	Raisins " lb	.16
Turnips " "	.60	Prunes " lb	
Salt " bu.	70a80	Tomatoes 3 lb. Cans	
		Honey, per lb.	.25
		Tamarinds per lb.	

MARINE LIST.

Ellsworth Port.

ARRIVED.

May 1

Sch Victory, Moon, Sullivan.
Sch Morgiana, Curtis, Surry.
Sch Ella——, ——.
Sch Express, keith, Rockport.

CLEARED.

May 1

Sch Carrie Belle, Smith, Rockland.
Sloop Hero, ——, Lamoine.
Sch Loduskia, Means, Bangor for a load.
Sch Mary Augusta, Holt, Do for Do.
Sch Earl, (of Belfast) Furgerson, New York.
Sch Arboreer, Clark, Salem.
Sch Mariel, Anderson, Boston.

Disasters.

Vineyard Haven, May 7—Sch Pavilion, (of Bucksport) Leach, from Bangor for Washington, during the rain storm last night, mistook a light for Oak Bluffs for the East Chop, and anchored on Squash Meadow Shoal. The wind hauling from NE. struck on the Shoal, and was obliged to slip her chains and ran ashore near the Union Wharf, at the head of this harbor, but with assistance from shore was hauled alongside the wharf, without damage.—Sch Maria Roxana drragged afoul of sch Carrie L. Hix, (from Rondout for Boston), to-day, breaking the latters bowsprit, the Maria Roxana losing port davits. The Carrie L. Hix will make temdorary repairs and proceed.

Domestic Ports.

WINTER HARBOR—Sld 5, Sch Sea Pigeon, Seavy, Boston.

Ar 5, sch Oregon, Pinkham, Millbridge.
Sld 6, sch Mary Lee Newton, Hamond, New York.
Sld Do, Sch Oregon, Pinkham, Boston.
Ar 6, sch Lebanon, Rand, Do.
Sld 9, sch A G Brooks, Smallidge, Boston via Mt Desert.
Sld 10, sch Henrietta, Sargent, Rockland.

S W HARBOR—Ar 4, schs Mechanic, Hamor; Ella, Rich, Salisburys Cove, for Rockland.

Ar 5, Gamecock, Robinson, Calais for Boston; Flora Grindle, Stanley Sullivan for Salem; Valparaiso, Ober, Somes' Sound for Boston.
Sld 5, sch Neptune, Galley, Rockland.
Ar 7, schs Calvin, Cove, Windsor NS and Frances R Freeman, Cove, Do, for New York.
Sld 7 sch Essex, Romer, Rockland.
Ar 8, At about 7 P M a Dredging Apparatus probably belonging to A R Wright of New York, who has been awarded the contract for dredging about 20,000 cubic yards in Machias River, sloop Hattie L Gott, Mayo, Rockland.
Ar 9, sch Fred Eaton, Clark, Calais, Bridgeport.

PORTLAND—Ar 5, schs City of Ellsworth, Grant, Ellsworth; Sunbeam, King, Tremont; Spartan, Whitemore, Mt Desert, Mechanic, Mathews, Ellsworth for Boston.

Ar 6 schs Anna S Murch, Woodward, Ellsworth; Wm Pickering, Patten, Ellsworth for Boston; Westerlieo, Whittaker, Ellsworth for Hartford; Mist, Robison, Calais for Boston.

Sld sch Black Warrior, Stevens, Winter Harbor.

Ar 7, schs Annie Gus, Sawyer, Bluehill for Philadelphia; Northern Light, Harper, Calais for Do; Telegraph, Remick, Ellsworth for Boston.

Sld sch Spartan, Whitemore, Mt Desert.

Ar 8 schs Senator, Grant, Ellsworth; Globe, Spurling Gouldsboro; Chalcedony, Ingalls, Machias; May flower, Nutter, Steuben for Boston.

NAGG—Sld 6, sch Andrew Peters, Cook, [illegible]

—Ar 5, Brig L M Merritt, (of Bucksport) Sagua.

Stockton, Allen, Turks Island; schs [illegible]nker, Port Spain; Nellie Ware, Cal[illegible]

Sisk, Sherman, Machias; Sarah P [illegible]—Do, J M Kennedy, Pomeroy, Ellsworth; Annie Gardner, (of Castine) Havener, [illegible]

Tangent, Abbot, Calais.
[illegible] W F Emerson, Dorr, Orland; Advance, [illegible]aron, Bangor.

Ar 8, schs Commonwealth, Gross, Rockland; Anna D Price, York, Salem.

GLOUCESTER—Ar 8, schs Valparaiso, Ober, Mt Desert for Boston; Jachin, Mitchell, Ellsworth for Boston; Kiaka, Look, for New York; Achorn, ——, Rockland for New York.

NEW BEDFORD—Sld 5, sch Lamartine, Allen Philadelphia.

NEWPORT—Sld 6, schs Petrel, Robbins, Calais; Com Karney, Mason, Do.

NARRAGANSETT PIER—Sld 6, schs Highlander, Wood; Orizembo, Guptill, for New York.

PAWTUCKET—Sld 6, sch Saxon, Coombs, New York.

Ar 7, sch Mary Richardson, Calais.

PROVIDENCE—Ar 7, sch Josephine, Tuckett, Calais.

NEW YORK—Ar 6, schs Pride of the East, Lord, Greytown; Leonora, Bonsey, Baracoa.

Cld Brig Atalaya, Allen, Cienfuegos.

Ar 6 schs Zeilla, Howland, Millbridge; Arctic, Emery, Rockland; Ocean Wave, Somers, Somerset.

Sld 8, sch Osprey, Crowley, East Weymouth; Brig Shasta, for Cardenas.

PHILADELPHIA—Cld 6, sch Carrie Bonnel, for Do 7, Brig D S Soule, Soul, Cardenas.

BALTIMORE—Ar 4, sch Lavolta, Whittemore, Ponce.

Sld Brig Adeline, Richardson, for Cardenas.

Ar 7, sch Geo B Somers, Calais.

Cld 7, schs Nellie F Sawyer, St Thomas.

WILMINGTON N C—Sld 3, Brig Anna D Torrey, Haskell, for a southern port.

SAVANNAH—Ar schs Excelsior, from Ruston, & Samuel E Fabens, Lynam, Do; Barque Mignon, Soule, Rio Janeiro.

WILMINGTON S C—Ar 6 sch S P Brown, from Cardenas.

Foreign Ports.

Ar at Calbarrin 21 ult, Brig Alex Nichols, Peters, Philadelphia.

Ar at Barova 27th ult, sch Nellie Grant, Jordan, for New York.

Ar at Havana 6th inst, Abraham Richardson Shieldsboro.

Ar at Cardenas 6th inst Brig Josie Devereux Curtis, New York.

MARRIED.

Ellsworth—5th inst., by Rev. Wm. A. Keese, Mr. Francis S. Staples of Belfast, and Miss Prudence E. Wooster of Hancock.

Otis—1st inst., by A. M. Blaisdell, Esq., Mr. Millard Roval of Ellsworth, and Miss Florence Salisbury of Otis.

DIED.

Obituary notices, beyond the Date, Name and Age must be paid for.

West Ellsworth—27th ult., David Lancaster, aged 67 years, 3 months and 15 days.—[Bangor papers please copy.

Ellsworth—9th inst., at City Hotel, James E. Larkin, aged 45 years.

—5th ult., Mrs. Elsie R., widow of the late Jones W. Holt, aged 65 years.

She once in childhood, had therefore became a member of the church, which position she evidently sustained through life; as at death's door, she firmly believed in Jesus, whose cause she had so long espoused and passed away, happy, forgiving, and joyous for her future. She was a devoted parent, and she leaves a large family to mourn her departure. Also neighbors and friends who, while bemoaning their loss, can sympathize with the bereaved in this, their great loss.

—5th inst., Freddie C., son of Miller N. and Lucille F. Foster, aged 1 year and 5 months.

Like the morning bud, unfolding
Its beauty to the sun,
Thus as sweetly, little Freddie,
Was thy short life begun.

But our fondest hopes have withered,
Death has claimed thee for its own—
Now our joy is turned to mourning,
And our dream of life has flown.

But we've still this consolation—
God has placed thee near His throne—
And we bow in meek submission,
"Let thy will, O. God, be done."

Surry—4th inst., Perry E., son of Edward F. and Nancy B. Dodge, aged 3 months.

Lamoine—28th ult., Olive Y., daughter of Julia A. and the late W. A. Bragdon, aged 17 years, 4 months.

Tremont—4th inst., Mr. Andrew Tarr, aged 79 years, 4 months.

Waltham, Mass.,—5th inst., Mrs. Edith W. Lord, formerly of Bluehill, aged 38 years.

Treasurer's Sale.

STATE OF MAINE, HANCOCK, ss.
County Treasurer's Office,
Ellsworth, May 1, 1875.

In accordance with the Revised Statutes of the State of Maine, Chapter 6, Section 55, the following described lands, or so much of them as may be necessary to pay taxes, interest, and costs, the owners being unknown, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the County Treasurer's Office in Ellsworth, on Friday, the second day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for taxes duly assessed by the County Commissioners of said County, to repair roads, and now remaining due and unpaid, to wit—

Description of Land.	No. of Acres.	Tax.	Date of Assessm't.	Date of Paym't.
Township No s.				
So. Div.,	2903	$20.92	May 12, '75	Sep. 15, '75
Same,	3136	31.26	Apr 24, '66	Sep. 15, '66
Same,	4701	59.89	Apr 23, '67	Sep. 15, '67
Same,	4678	58.47	Apr 28, '68	Sep. 15, '68
Same,	4661	58.30	Dec 30, '68	Sep. 15, '69
Same,	5182	64.78	Dec 28, '69	Sep. 15, '70
Same,	5211	65.14	Dec 27, '70	Sep. 15, '71
Same,	4429	55.25	Dec 28, '71	Sep. 15, '72
Same,	5141	85.46	Dec 31, '72	Sep. 15, '73
Same,	4582	73.31	Dec 30, '73	Sep. 15, '74

3w18 LUTHER LORD, County Treasurer.

STALLION

General Hancock!

This STALLION will make the SEASON of 1875 in the STUD
—at my—
Stable in Bucksport.
TERMS.

SINGLE SERVICE.....$15 Cash, at time of service.
SEASON SERVICE.....$20 Cash, at time of first service.
TO WARRANT.....$25, Satisfactory Note payable after the mare foals.

Good pasturing at low rates. No risk taken; all mares at the risk of the owners.

IVORY GRANT.
Bucksport, May 1, 1875. 2mos18

NOW IS THE TIME

TO PAINT!

—o—

— A COMPLETE STOCK OF —

Lends, Oil, Raw & Boiled,
Turpentine,
Varnishes, Japan,
Colored and Fire Proof

PAINTS,

may be found at the ship yard of

I. M Grant, on Water Street,

AND WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

3w16* I. M. GRANT.

CALL AT THIS OFFICE AND GET YOUR BUSINESS CARDS which cannot be excelled

FRESH ARRIVAL

—OF—

Spring & Summer GOODS

—FOR—

1875

LEWIS FRIEND,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has just returned from Boston and New York with one of the

Largest Stocks of Clothing

ever brought into

Eastern Maine,

consisting of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

In every variety of Material, sold in lots to suit the Purchaser at the Very Lowest Living Rates.

Trices,
Broadcloths,
Cashmeres of all Colors,
Doeskins,
Over Coatings of all descriptions,
Vestings, &c., &c.

Of all kinds, which he is prepared to make up to order, in the very latest styles, and at the shortest notice. Call and examine our stock of

Furnishing Goods,

HATS & CAPS all new Styles.

also a large variety of READY MADE CLOTHING of our OWN MAKE, which we guarantee will give good satisfaction, and will be at the lowest prices. Our motto is

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

MAIN STREET, ELLSWORTH.
Ellsworth, Jan. 1, 1875. LEWIS FRIEND. 1tf

Special Notice.

SANFORD'S INDEPENDENT LINE,

BETWEEN BANGOR BOSTON & LOWELL.

Steamer CAMBRIDGE, Capt. C. B. Sanford, will run as follows until further notice.

Leave Bangor for Boston every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Leave Boston for Bangor every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., touching at all the usual landings each way.

The steamer KATAHDIN will be withdrawn from the Route a short time to repair for the coming season. Due notice of the Katahdin's return and summer arrangement will be given.

Fare from Bangor, Hampden, Winterport, and Bucksport, to Boston, $1.00
To Lowell, 4.15

tf18 LOOMIS TAYLOR, Agent.

Ellsworth & Portland PACK

Poetry.

Going to the Well.

Across the dewy green she stept,
In the sweet freshness of the morn,
While yet the tears that night had wept,
Glistened on grass and hedge-grow thorn.
No fairy maiden she whose tread
The yielding clover did not stir;
No tiny floweret raised its head,
When she had passed, to look on her.

The bloom of spring was on her cheek,
The light of morning in her eye;
Her lips half-parted, as to speak,
And wreathed with maiden witchery.
With quick, elastic, dancing feet
She stept along the dewy grass;
'Twould wake the dullest pulse to meet
This pretty, blithsome farmer's lass.

And many a rustic lad she met,
And greeted with a pleasant smile,
Though well she knew, the arch coquette,
Who waited for her at the style,
Down in the green, secluded dell,
And yet to each she gave a smile,
As she stept lightly towards the well.

Her rustic lovers, as she passed,
Stayed their own steps to look at her;
And at each sidelong glance she cast,
Fell their young pulse beat quicker;
'Twas pleasant fooling each one knew,
For each one knew, (and sighed) full well,
Who waited at the rendezvous,
Down near the well-side in the dell.

—[Harper's Weekly.

Farm and Household.

Every Day Thoughts about Every Day Work.

BY A YOUNG FARMER.

[Written for the Boston Journal.]

One of the first jobs to be attended to in the spring upon the farm is or should be a general cleaning up and cleaning up. Don't say it is not needed upon your farm; I never saw a farm where there was not need of it as often as once a year. No man that I ever saw keeps all his odds and ends picked up, and everything in apple-pie order all the time. If I knew such a man I would not want to work for him or want him to work for me. He would be more precise than energetic. But I like to see a man pick up and clean up as often as he can. There are pieces of board, broken boxes, barrels leaking, heads and hoops that are not worth fixing (it may do to save a few hoops and heads to repair such as are worth it,) broken rails not long enough to make stakes, and lots of other such rubbish that ought to go into the wood-pile. If the wood does not pay for cutting, the getting it out of the way will. I am not sure but you had better put some of those broken wheels and old carts, and some of those worn-out old tools into the same heap, after getting the old iron off them. I know they come handy once in a while, but if they were out of the way you would get and use better ones, which would be cheaper for you in the end, for a poor tool makes a little labor cost a good deal. When you get through with that you will find the farm looks enough better to pay for all the labor; such old rubbish being around makes a farm have a slovenly and neglected look, that would take many a dollar from the selling value of it. Then the cellar should be thoroughly cleaned out; all the vegetables taken out, and the dirt that was carried in with them.

Every farmer cannot conveniently have a root cellar under his barn, or anywhere but under his house, but he can keep his cellar from stinking with decaying vegetables if he will take a little pains to clean out every spring, and open the windows so as to give a circulation of air through it from spring until fall. Rotten vegetables and stagnant air in the cellar, coming up through the floor in to the living-rooms and sleeping-rooms, have produced many a case of typhoid fever and other diseases that have baffled all efforts of physicians to cure. It is as fatal as was the miasma of the Chickahominy swamp. I have been into houses where everything was nice and even splendid in furnishing and appearance, and the inmates were continually breathing in an air as foul as a privy vault, from the odors arising from the cellar through the floors.

Yes and I have seen such houses, where the odor from the privy itself was as perceptible in the living room as if it had opened out of it, and the family eat and slept as if in the midst of spicy-gales. And they thought sick headaches, fevers, summer complaints, and other disorders that afflicted them were simply "mysterious dispensations," instead of being the penalty of breathing poison. Sink drains and their accompanying cesspools are another prolific cause of disease. The old-fashioned open drain, running along near the back door, across the path, perhaps, and making an unsightly and offensive (to eye and nose) track, is perhaps the least deadly of this whole, if neglected, for there is an escape for its odors in the out-of-door air; but the more genteely covered drain, through which the foul air is continually being driven back into the house, can only be kept wholesome by having a very sharp fall, and by frequent cleaning and the use of absorbents and disinfectants; and it is too often allowed to be in such close proximity to the well as to be allowed to leach through into it and poison the water. Look out for that. With air and water both poisoned, you will stand a poor chance for a long life or a healthy one. I write strongly upon this, for I feel strongly. A solution of copperas, unslacked lime, chloride of lime or carbolic acid are either of them good to destroy all such odors and the poisonous germs that arise from such places, and they are any of them cheap enough so that we can afford to use them freely, but the two last named smell almost as disagreeably, if not as unwholesomely, as any place where you would use them. Pure, dry earth is very nearly as good as anything else, and will, by absorbing all the valuable parts that would otherwise escape in the air, soon become a good fertilizer for your land. There is only one objection to it, it does not cost anything.

Don't fail to have a good garden this year. It will do much toward reducing the two largest bills that you have to meet, the butcher's and grocer's bill, and the doctor's bill, too. Good fresh picked vegetables in their season are as wholesome living, if properly prepared, as any we can have. Plant less corn, if you cannot attend to garden and corn field too. It is time to put in a few early potatoes. Your early peas I suppose most of you will have planted before this article is printed, and your spinach, round turnips and onions sown. Put in plenty of sweet corn. It is one of the easiest grown and most nutritious of summer vegetables, and I have found it a very profitable crop for market, usually finding ready sale when green. If it does not sell green, you can dry it with but little labor, and it then sells readily at a good price. It will fatten good pork or beef if fed green, or the hens and hogs will eat it if it gets dry. There is no chance for loss on it. It is good any way.

A little bed of lettuce and another of radishes, if you like them, will not cost much labor, while cucumbers, melons and squashes will be acceptable treats on the table, if you can keep the boys from the vine and the maggots from your roots.

A good bed of tomatoes can be easily grown, and I would rather have a rod square of them than an acre of orchard for my use, whether I cultivated for pleasure or profit.

Beans I could not think of going without any way, although I am not so partial to them myself, much preferring peas.

It will pay to start a few hills of cucumbers, melons and squashes under glass. Old paper boxes, collar boxes, or the like, are grand to start them in if you have not small sashes to plant under in the garden. You can start them in the house or in a hot bed, and when you wish to set out, after exposing them to the air until they are perfectly hardy, just carry your little box to the hill where you want to put them, cut the bottom away, and put them in just as they are. They will not realize the change at all if the work is properly done, and they are sufficiently hardened before they are taken from the frame or from the house. A little pains taken in this way, and in the other garden vegetables, will yield as much pleasure and profit as in any department of farming.

Before the grass starts this spring it will be a good job to see that the stones are all off the mowing land. Not only on the newly laid down ground, where there will probably be so many (if your land is as stony as most New England land) that you think it is absolutely necessary to pick them off, but on the old meadows. Though they have been mown many years, there may be a few that have been loosened by the horse-rake, or that have been thrown on by boys, and one of them getting between the knives of the mowing machine, or across the edge of the hand scythe, will cost you more time and labor in haying time than it would take to pick over a tenacre lot, and time and labor are money in haying time, it ever. For picking stones where they are plenty, I know of no better implement than a pronged hoe, or a potato digger. To loosen those that are partly imbedded in the soil, to save wearing the skin of the fingers, to save bending your back all day, and perhaps for many days in succession, as I have done when a boy, I think makes a light job of one that I used to think was the most disagreeable in all the routine of farm labor. With the potato digger I can pick them up and throw them into heaps much faster than I could with my fingers, and much easier, and after they are all loosened and thrown into piles, it is comparatively but a small job to throw them into the cart. You avoid the necessity of keeping the team in the field all the time, as you would if you were to pick directly into the cart, which is an important saving where team labor is more plenty than teams to do it with, as it is on many farms at this time of year.

But be sure and cart the stones off, if it does delay the plowing a little. It will take longer to make snug heaps of them than it will to draw them off, while in loose, slovenly heaps they will be as much in the way as they were before you troubled them; and in either case they are an incumbrance to the land. If you have time, dig out some swamp hole, and bury them in the bottom of it, thus making dry land of it, while also ridding yourself of the stones.

SIZE OF BARRELS.—A president of an agricultural society calls attention to the fact that there are in a standard legal barrel only 100 quarts, while the ordinary flour barrel, most in use among farmers in the sale of potatoes and apples, contain nearly one-eighth more. Farmers sell their produce in those barrels, and merchants transfer the same to standard barrels, making a profit on quantity as well as on price. In the sales of 800 barrels of potatoes from a farm, the proprietor loses 100 barrels worth $250, for which he might as well be paid. The middleman, not the consumer, profits by this. Farmers, see to it that you employ the 100 quart barrels hereafter.

—Spring lambs should not be exposed to cold rain storms, neither should the sheep. If a sheep becomes wet with cold rain, it requires a considerable expenditure of food or fat to keep up the heat of the body, to keep the sheep warm and dry, and the water out of the fleece.

—To keep the hands from chapping, use white castile soap, and always after washing, dry and rub thoroughly with a coarse towel. Sometimes the use of a little pulverized corn starch will absorb the moisture, and prove beneficial.

Agricultural Items.

—A small quantity of ashes scattered about the roots of fruit trees will increase their fruitfulness, and promote the growth and vigor of the trees.

—Do not forget the garden; let it be plowed or dug and plenty of manure be hauled for it the first thing. No part of the farm brings in so much money as the garden.

—Provide clean nests for the hens, and remove all rubbish where they may hide their nests. Keep glass or other nest-eggs to circumvent rats, skunks, and dogs.

—Seed beds upon light, dry soil should not be raised above the surrounding surface. Raised beds suffer more from the drought, and plants do not thrive so well. Upon light soil, beds, rows and hills should all be kept as near the surface level as possible.

—Cattle of all kinds should be kept off from the mowing fields in spring. For every hundred weight of food which they would be able to clean, at least four hundred weight would be taken out of the harvest next fall. It is more economical to buy hay than to thus rob the grass fields.

—Surface water around wells and springs used to supply man or beast with drinking water, should be attended to, and turned aside to prevent the washing of filth into the water. Wells becoming foul in this way, are a frequent source of sickness in the family during hot weather.

HORSE RADISH FOR MARKET.—A small bed pays handsomely. Of course no one will go into it largely without knowing where he can place his crop. The sets, or trimmed pieces of roots six inches long, are planted in rows, placing them deep enough so the tops are a couple of inches below the surface. When so deep as this the whole surface may be harrowed several times without disturbing the roots, in fact, the ground kept clean till the tops are too large to allow the use of the harrow. Then the corn cultivator comes into use. So as to get at them in February, we dig them in November with the subsoiler and put some in the cellar and some in pits. Sales begin in February and continue till May. Prices for washed roots at the groceries range from seven to ten cents per pound. Grated in bottles it wholesales at twenty-five cents per pint bottle, (half vinegar,) and some gardeners find it a profitable way to busy themselves at a dull season—selling to some single groceries $20 to $30 worth in bottles. To make a large growth it needs rich ground, and then a small spot produces a large weight of it. It should all be used at one year old.

Bangor Advertisements.

WHARF
—AND—
STORE HOUSES
TO LET!

WITH the good will of an established Coal Business that is yearly increasing.

The wharf is situated in Ellsworth, next to Grant's Ship Yard, and has a large store house on it suitable for general storage. Also

Two Coal Sheds
ALL IN GOOD ORDER.

This is a rare chance for anyone to commence a good business with a small capital. The wharf contains 11 acres, and pays a large yearly income for wharfage and storage.

☞ The above property will be let for a term of years at a reasonable rate. For further particulars, enquire of

Bacon & Huckins,
BANGOR, - - - ME.
1011

SHEPLEY'S
Marble Works,

— MANUFACTURERS OF —
MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES,
—AND—
TABLETS,
in all forms and varieties.

Work delivered and set up in any part of the State, in the most reliable manner.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

A. C. SHEPLEY & SON.
BANGOR. — — MAINE.

ISAIAH YOUNG, E. B. HODGKINS, Agents, Lamoine, Me. 4mos9
I. LEACH, Travelling Agent.

Human Hair Goods
MANUFACTORY.
J. H. CLERGUE,

At No. 6 MAIN STREET, Bangor, keeps on hand a large stock of Human Hair goods, including Wigs, Half Wigs, Top Pieces, Front Pieces, Bands, Switches, Crepe Braids, Curls, Frizettes, Crowns, &c. &c.

☞ All kinds of hair work manufactured to order at lowest prices and in the latest style.
☞ The largest manufactory east of Boston.
☞ Ladies, save your combings and have them drawn at 75 cents per ounce.
☞ People at a distance can send or express by mail at a slight expense.
☞ Orders solicited. Address
J. H. CLERGUE,
No. 80 Main Street,
1011 Bangor, Maine.

REMOVAL.

J. B. AYER & Co., Merchant Tailors,

Successors to FITFIELD & AYER, in the Custom Department, have taken Chambers in the Kenduskeag Block, over the store formerly occupied by them, where they have opened and will keep constantly on hand a full and choice line of

Fancy Suitings, Cassimeres,
Worsted Broadcloths, &c.,

to which they invite the attention of their old customers.

ROOM 3 KENDUSKEAG BLOCK
Entrance same as Reading Room.
J. S. BAKER. J. B. AYER.
Bangor March 24, 1875. 1012

Masts!

The undersigned offer for sale at New York City, at Rockport, Me., and at Bangor, a large assortment of

Canadian White Pine Masts,
suitable for
Sch's, Brigs, Barks and Ships,
which they are now selling at greatly reduced prices.

CALEB HOLYOKE & SON,
BANGOR, — — — MAINE.
Feb. 27, 1875. 6mos

FURNITURE!

The best place in the State of Maine to purchase

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS,
— IS AT —
G. W. MERRILL & Co's.,
56 and 58 Main Street, Bangor.

THE Stock is the LARGEST, the Prices are the LOWEST, and the goods are warranted in every particular. 5tf13.

NEW STORE!
New Stock!

THE subscriber has removed from his old stand to the commodious store lately occupied by

Mrs. Mary J. Brooks,

on MAIN STREET, where he keeps constantly on hand a large supply of

MISCELLANEOUS,
SCHOOL BOOKS AND BLANK BOOKS
a fine assortment of all kinds of
STATIONERY, BOUGHT LOW,
and to be sold
LOW FOR CASH.
—ALSO—
Children's Toys,
Pictures and
Fancy Goods,
A LARGE STOCK OF DESIRABLE
Wall Papers,
now on hand

All the ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY PAPERS and MONTHLY MAGAZINES, may be found at this store.

Lovers of books are invited to call and make this store their Head Quarters.

A choice Library of the late popular publications may here be found, and each will be loaned for the trifling sum of 2 cts. per day.

☞ A large lot of WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS and TWINE just received.

J. A. HALE.
October 1, 1873. 40tf

FITS CURED FREE!!

Any person suffering from the above disease is requested to address DR. PRICE, and a trial bottle of medicine will be forwarded by Express.

FREE!

The only cost being the Express charges, which owing to my large business, are small.

Dr. Price is a regular physician, and has made the treatment of

FITS OR EPILEPSY

a study for years, and he will warrant a cure by the use of his remedy.

Do not fail to send to him for a trial bottle; it costs nothing, and he

WILL CURE YOU,

no matter how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed.

Circulars and testimonials sent with

FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.

Be particular to give your Express, as well as your Post Office direction, and

Address,
DR. CHAS. T. PRICE,
67 William Street, New York.
1yr50

For Sale or Rent.

THE STORE & DWELLING on Water Street, owned and occupied by the undersigned, and being the same built by R. W. Armour. A good bargain will be given.

J. & D. HURLEY.
Ellsworth, April 5, 1875. 3mos14*

THOMAS MAHAN

Announces to his Friends and Customers, that he has made a change in his business, and has fitted the place up for a FIRST-CLASS

MARKET & PROVISION STORE!

where he is now putting in a

Large and Superior Stock of
FRESH MEATS,
PROVISIONS and
GROCERIES!

NEW AND FRESH GOODS!
CONSISTING OF

Flour, Pork, Lard, Tripe, Hams, Tongues, Mackerel, Cod and Pollock Fish, Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Butter, Cheese, Salt, Vinegar, Pickles, Molasses, Rice, Raisins, Prunes, Dried Fruit of all kinds, Tobacco, Cigars, Tamarinds, Apples, Soaps, Kerosene, Pails, Brooms, Crackers, Pilot Bread, Oysters, Beans.

CANNED GOODS
of all kinds.

I shall make a Specialty of

Fresh Fruits and Produce,
in their season.

☞ Particular attention paid to the Butter and Cheese trade.

☞ It is my purpose to keep constantly in store a large, choice and fresh stock of goods in my line, and these goods I shall be enabled to sell at prices that CANNOT fail to meet the views of my Friends and Customers.

All goods delivered FREE in any part of the City.

THOMAS MAHAN.
ELLSWORTH, APRIL 15TH, 1875. 1015

200 Acres
Of Good Tillage and Wood Land,

For sale by the subscriber, situated on the road leading from Ellsworth to Lamoine.

THE above offers inducements to three or four enterprising men who wish to secure farms on new land, not excelled in the County. Terms liberal. Apply to

L. D. JORDAN.
Ellsworth, April 20, 1875. 16tf

VEGETINE
Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the whole System.
Its Medical Properties are
ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT AND DIURETIC.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully-selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated, that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula, Scrofulous Humors, Tumors, Cancers, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Rheumatism and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scald-head and Ringworm, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and General Debility, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

"Whatever physician may prescribe" I use and prescribe VEGETINE for my own family. VEGETINE is the best medicine we know to prescribe and I do so in my own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable Blood Purifier yet placed before the public.

PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

WHAT IS VEGETINE?—It is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is Nature's Remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It purifies the nervous system. It gives you good, sweet sleep at night. It is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, gives their nerves strength, gives them Nature's sweet sleep—as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the great Blood Purifier. It is a soothing remedy for our child dren. It has relieved and cured thousands. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It relieves and cures all diseases originating from impure blood. Try the VEGETINE. Give it a fair trial for your complaints; then you will say to your friend, neighbor, and acquaintance, "Try it; it has cured me."

VEGETINE for the complaints for which it is recommended, is having a larger sale throughout the United States than any other one medicine. Why? Vegetine will cure these Complaints

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

BOSTON, Dec. 12, 1869.

Gentlemen—My only object in giving you this testimonial is to spread valuable information. Having been badly afflicted with salt Rheum and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and eruptions, many of which caused me great pain and inconvenience, and knowing it to be a blood disease, I took many of the advertised blood preparations, among which was any quantity of Sarsaparilla without obtaining any benefit until I commenced taking the VEGETINE, and before I had completed the first bottle I saw that I had got the right medicine. Consequently, I followed on with it until I had taken seven bottles, when I was pronounced well by my doctor, and my skin is smooth and entirely free from pimples and eruptions. I have never enjoyed so good health before, and I attribute it entirely to the use of VEGETINE. I was perfectly loaded with Rheumatism. I will make mention also of the VEGETINE's wonderful power of curing me of this acute complaint, of which I have suffered so intensely.

C. H. TUCKER, Pass. Agt. Mich. C. R. R.,
69 Washington Street, Boston.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.
1m15 1y15

A LECTURE
TO YOUNG MEN.
Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-abuse, Involuntary Emission, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.

Address the Publisher,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York; Post Office Box, 4586.
1yr3

$5 to $20 per day. Agents wanted, all classes, young and old, make more money at work for us in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer. G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.
1yr7

Farm for Sale.

SITUATED in East Surry, 3½ miles from Ellsworth, one-half mile from Post Office and school house; 1½ story house with L, painted white, barn 38 x 40, all in good repair. Contains 50 acres of land well divided into mowing, tillage and pasturage, also good shore privilege, and a good cranberry marsh near the house; will be sold at a great bargain if applied for soon. Inquire on the premises of

East Surry, Apr 1875. A. H. FLOOD. 6w15*

POSTERS and PROGRAMMES
printed at this office

MUSICAL
INSTRUMENTS!

I AM SOLE AGENT FOR
ELLSWORTH AND VICINITY
— FOR THE —
CHICKERING,
HENRY F. MILLER,
—AND OTHER—
PIANOS.
— THE —
George Wood & Co.,
J. Esty & Co.,
Smith American,
—AND OTHER—
ORGANS.

I am prepared to give easy terms to those wishing to purchase.

INSTRUMENTS FULLY WARRANTED,
AND DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

I KEEP ON HAND A STOCK OF
Melodeons, Violins, Guitars, Flutes, Clarionets, Accordeons, Concertinas, Violincellos, Tamborines, Banjos, the best Strings, Instruction Books, Piano Covers, Stools,
a large assortment of
SHEET MUSIC.
Violin Pegs, Buttons, Tail Pieces, Bridges, Rosin, Bow Hair, Tuning Pipes, (A & C embraced,) Tuning Forks, Music Stands, Music Folios, and
SINGING BOOKS,

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From the Morning Star.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., OCT. 19, 1872.

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1yr20

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